

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GDR RECEIVES BLOC EXPERTS FROM GENEVA TALKS

ID091803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- Bernhard Neugebauer, the GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on Tuesday received specialists from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Hungary Poland, and the USSR, who are taking part in the Geneva disarmament conference as part of the "group of scientific experts for consultations on measures related to international cooperation in the detection and identification of seismological incidents." They are currently in Berlin for a working meeting on questions concerning verification of a nuclear test ban. [passage omitted]

CSCE DEBATES, PROPOSALS CONTINUE IN VIENNA

Hungarian on 'Third Basket'

LD041032 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 4 (MTI) -- Over the recent period the Vienna Follow-Up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has assessed the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations amidst keen debates. According to MTI's Vienna correspondent the sharpest debates between the representatives of the socialist and the capitalist countries emerged about the humanitarian issues of the "Third Basket". As it appears, the willingness of the United States, Britain and Canada to hold genuine talks on other fields of European cooperation, the future of disarmament talks and economic cooperation is "bundled" to their view of the progress made in fulfilling the "Third Basket" recommendations.

The Hungarian delegation, along with the representatives of several other countries, endeavours for maintaining the constructive and objective frames of debates. Istvan Kormendy, member of the Hungarian delegation, said "we noted with satisfaction that the participating states had almost unanimously given a positive assessment to the Stockholm Agreement on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures. Many countries, including Hungary, took a stand that the next phase of the conference on disarmament should start after the Vienna conference as soon as possible. According to the experience gained in Stockholm, the forum of 35 countries is suitable for the discussion of complex security issues. The most urgent task is to decrease the conventional forces of the two military alliances. Reasonable proportions must be established and main attention focused on the forces of major military powers, without excluding smaller states from the process of arms reduction and disarmament."

Analysing economic information and business relations Sandor Szabo said in the competent committee: Some Western states issue entry visas under considerably unfavourable conditions than the rapid and flexible Hungarian practice. The limitation of transfer of technology, discriminative measures and protectionist barriers deprive the Helsinki recommendations of their meaning, whereas they were meant to promote business relations, improve information, and encourage marketing.

Addressing human relations, Istvan Darvasi called for a debate free from temper and political and ideological prejudice. We hold it important to make a further advance in that field, Istvan Darvasi said and described Hungary's relevant practice.

GDR on S&T Cooperation

LD051743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, 5 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR deems very important a balanced development of numerous forms of scientific-technological cooperation among the CSCE member states for mutual benefit. This was stated by Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation, at a plenary session of the CSCE review meeting in Vienna today. He advocated that the areas of scientific-technological cooperation listed in the Helsinki Final Act be extended to those subjects that show a particularly dynamic rate of development. The GDR, in realization of the recommendation of the Final Act, can refer to comprehensive and mutually beneficial international scientific-technological cooperation. It is striving to shape these relations in the long term, steadily and sturdily. At the CSCE Vienna meeting the GDR is in favor of agreeing on specific steps to reduce obstacles and to give a new impulse to scientific-technological cooperation within the East-West framework.

The Austrian delegation, in dealing with this subject, has explained its country's great interest in the development and deepening of international cooperation with the CEMA countries. Austrian enterprises have gained positive experience during this cooperation in principle. Yugoslav representative Ambassador Ignac Golob said that East-West cooperation should be raised to a higher level also in the economic sphere.

CSSR Delegate on Polish Proposal

LD092034 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna Dec 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak delegate Milan Kadnar expressed today full support to the Polish proposal that the Stockholm conference be authorized to deal also with disarmament in Europe. Speaking at the follow-up meeting to the conference on European Security and Cooperation here he stressed that Czechoslovakia was prepared to contribute to an agreement which would strengthen the security and peace future of Europe. The conference should consider measures towards a reduction in armed forces and conventional armament which would consolidate the military-strategic balance. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out the different attitudes of the Warsaw Treaty states and NATO to disarmament. While the former propose substantial cuts in troops and conventional arms, NATO plans further strengthening of its military potential. Milan Kadnar gave a detailed list of types of military technology that the NATO defence ministers decided at their latest session should be bought by the Pact.

Poles on Information Policy

LD071956 Warsaw PAP in English 1927 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec 7 -- Addressing a debate on information policy in East-West relations held at the CSCE Vienna '86 meeting, Poland's delegate Jerzy Nowak has presented the outcome of the Jablonna-6 meeting of journalists from the East and the West and described it as an example of implementing by Poland those Helsinki decisions which recommended creation of conditions favouring free exchange of opinions between newsmen of the East and the West. Poland's delegate pointed out that the atmosphere at the Jablonna-6 meeting was marked by objectivity and tolerance. The importance which the Polish authorities attach to debates in Jablonna was evidenced by Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with the participants in that forum. "Poland wants these meetings to become a common and lasting achievement of the CSCE process serving to construct bridges between the East and the West, maintain dialogue and agreement between nations and strengthen the European identity," Jerzy Nowak said.

AWP PAPER ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

AU051853 Tirana ATA in English 1115 GMT 5 Dec 86

["Proletarian Internationalism -- A Firm Line of the Party of Labour of Albania -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The 9th congress of the party was a vivid testimony to the proletarian internationalism as one of the fundamental features which has always characterized the PLA since the day of its founding 45 years ago. The congress strongly expressed the unshakable determination of our party to continue to march on the road of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, illuminated by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, writes Prof. Agim Popa in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

The first fundamental demand of proletarian internationalism is to perform the revolutionary task, hence to fight to ensure the triumph of the revolution and carry forward socialism on the part of each country because the promotion of the revolutionary movement throughout the world is realised by consolidating, developing and carrying it to victory in each country. And the decisive factor of the revolution and the socialist construction is the internal factor. This does not deny at all the role of the external factor and the foreign internationalist aid. But despite the special importance the latter takes in set conditions, it remains a second-hand factor, an auxiliary one, which exerts its influence always through the internal factor. The revolution and socialism are neither exported nor imported. From here it comes out that the self-reliance is an objective indispensability and a general law in the revolution and the liberation struggle, in the construction and defence of socialism as well as a fundamental demand and expression of the application of proletarian internationalism.

The 9th congress confirmed with greatest clarity the firm determination of our party to consistently adhere in the future to the policy of self-reliance elaborated by Comrade Enver Hoxha, a policy which guaranteed the complete freedom and national sovereignty to Albania, the independent political, economic and cultural development, the policy which protects Albania from the foreign pressures and dictate. The principle of self-reliance lies at the foundation of the completely independent, sovereign, principled, courageous deeply anti-imperialist and internationalist foreign policy of our party and socialist state, a policy which is not conditioned by any kind of obligation towards foreign powers. This is a principled stand from which our party and country have never and will never flinch.

The foreign policy and the international stands, defined by the congress on this basis of complete independence, the author writes, are a policy and stands of the ceaseless struggle against imperialism and reaction, first of all against the biggest and most dangerous enemies of the peoples of the entire world, of the peace and international security, American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. All the documents of the congress regarding the questions of the current international situation and of foreign policy are pervaded by the spirit of the consistent internationalism, of the concern for the interests of the peoples, for their freedom and independence, which are threatened and trampled underfoot by the predatory, expansionist, oppressive and aggressive policy of imperialism, especially of the two superpowers, by the military blocs manipulated by them, by their hegemonist rivalry for world domination and by the bargains they strike at the expense of the other peoples and countries.

Proceeding from principled revolutionary and internationalist positions, the 9th congress of the party affirmed the firm determination of our party to continue the struggle against modern revisionism of every hue, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism. The congress strongly expressed the resolute, internationalist support that our party and country have given and are giving to the just, revolutionary, liberation, democratic struggles, to the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces all over the world. In its relations with the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces the PLA has always adhered consistently to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The bourgeoisie, imperialism and the reactionary forces try by all manner of means to hit and ruin the revolutionary and liberation movements. They label the struggles of the freedom loving working people and peoples as terrorism with the aim of discrediting them and to justify the application of state terrorism and counterrevolutionary violence, to legalise the aggressive interferences and actions against different countries.

Voicing the principled disapproval of our party with regard to the desperate terroristic acts and anarchic and adventurous actions which have served the enemies of the revolution and the liberation struggles, the 9th congress unmasked and powerfully denounced the state counter revolutionary terrorism of the bourgeoisie and imperialism and expressed the unreserved support of the just struggles of the proletariat and the other working people, of the freedom loving peoples and progressive forces. "The right to rise against the social oppression and injustices, the right to fight with arms for the freedom and independence of the homeland," the 9th congress reached at the conclusion, "is an undeniable right".

The Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary, deeply internationalist internal and foreign policy, the author stresses, have ensured our party and country a good name and an international prestige. The PLA and our country enjoys the love and respect of the revolutionaries, Marxist-Leninists, progressive men and the peoples, their invaluable support, which constitutes a great encouragement for our people. This is why the genuine revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists consider the support for and the defense of Socialist Albania as an internationalist duty of first rate importance. Likewise, as Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 9th congress of the party, the peoples struggling for freedom and independence, the Marxist-Leninist sister parties, the revolutionary, liberation, democratic and antifascist forces will always enjoy the unsparing support of the Party of Labour of Albania, the sympathy and fraternal solidarity of the Albanian people.

PLAKA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRANCE 8 DEC

AU081938 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka, left today for France at the invitation of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CUKO ATTENDS WOMEN'S UNION COUNCIL PLENUM

AU051330 Tirana ATA in English 0816 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Genral Council of the WUA [Women's Union of Albania] convened in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in the capital on December 4 before noon. It dwelt on the further elevation of the militant spirit of the women's organisations to implement the tasks set by the 9th congress of the party.

Present was also the representative of the Central Committee of the party, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko. [passage omitted]

Comrade Lenka Cuko spoke in the meeting too. She pointed out among others that always, the word of the party has aroused new energies among women, has inspired them to work actively on the fronts of work and production, art and culture, science and defence of the homeland. The same is happening these days after the 9th congress when the women of our country, like all the working people, are working hard to become "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and fighters for the implementation of the decisions of the 9th congress of the party."

ISAI, MIHAILI ATTEND OIL REFINERY CEREMONY

AU071611 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA) -- The 30th anniversary of the creation of the oil processing plant was celebrated in Cerrik of Elbasan District. A jubilee meeting was organized on the occasion.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Hekuran Isai, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, the minister of energetics Lavdosh Ahmeti, etc.

During the three decades the plant was further expanded. Carrying into effect the instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha during the visits to this plant, the processing capacity increased 3.6 times and now it produces 16 by-products as against 6 that were at the beginning. Working with mobilization to carry into effect the tasks of the 9th congress of the party, the oilmen fulfilled by 100.3 percent the plan of total industrial production for the 11 month period. The export was provided with 4.4 percent more products of high quality.

On behalf of the former working people of this plant, Comrade Hekuran Isai greeted those present.

Then the orders of medals of work conferred by the Presidium of the People's Assembly were given to the distinguished oilmen, specialists and cadres for their high results in production, the promotion of technical - scientific revolution, etc.

ALIA RECEIVES NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR

AU031526 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, yesterday received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Spain to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Luis Cuervo, who presented the credentials.

Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; director at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Andon Berxholi; and the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain.

ENVOY TO ALGERIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BENJEDID

AU091237 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 9 (ATA) -- On December 7, 1986 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Algerian People's and Democratic Republic, Dhimiter Stamo, presented his credentials to the president of the Algerian People's and Democratic Republic, Chadli Bendjedid. [passage omitted]

ALIA SPEECH AT LEZHE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU011331 Tirana ATA in English 1039 GMT 1 Dec 86

["From the Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Solemn Meeting in Lezhe" -- ATA headline; delivered on 29 November]

[Text] Tirana, December 1 (ATA) -- In his speech at the solemn meeting in Lezha on occasion of November 28 and 29 celebrations, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the party, stressed among others:

November 28 and 29 are two memorable events in the glorious history of our people. We have celebrated and will celebrate them always, every year, in centuries, with joy, with new achievements and victories. These two events remind us of the countless sacrifices, of the heroic colossal struggle our people have waged through centuries for freedom and independence. We honour today the great deed of the renaissance patriots, the great act of the proclamation of the national independence, which opened up a new stage in the history of our people. In particular we honour with deep respect the heroic national Liberation War, this magnificent epopee of the party and the people. Through this struggle the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha guaranteed the genuine freedom and national independence to the homeland. What's more important, this struggle brought about the social liberation of the people.

This year we celebrate the great November celebrations soon after the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party, this significant event in the history of the party and our people, the congress which laid down the future tasks and objectives. We must realize these tasks and objectives through our toil, struggle and sweat in the course of the all-around development of the country during the 8th Five Year Plan.

The great impetus at work and the revolutionary enthusiasm which have swept the working masses all over the country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, is the best response to the decisions of the congress, it is an expression of the militant unity of the people round the party, their confidence and determination to march on the road shown by the party.

As the Congress of the party pointed out, our country has many forces, large reserves. Our people have magnificent features, they are determined, to forge ahead, they love progress.

The situation created after the congress of the party far and wide our country is brilliant. [as received] It is characterized by the steel unity of the people with the party, the revolutionary optimism, the firm confidence in the future.

Our people live free in their own country. No foreign power, great or medium size, can dictate its will on them, because we owe nothing to anybody. We are determined to march on the road of development self-reliantly, which is the sole road that leaves our hands free, that strengthens the freedom and independence of the homeland.

The history of our people is millenary. And all this history in no case has shown that this people have done harm to anybody. On the contrary, our people is a people with a great heart, with internationalist spirit, it is a brave, noble and loyal people. When it was needed, they have helped the other peoples and have fought for their freedom, national independence and sovereignty. We stressed at the 9th congress too that others have experienced and will experience no evil from the Albanian territory.

The 9th congress of the party compiled a whole program for the development of the economy and culture, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion. This program expresses the great pledge of the party before the people. The Albanian communists had their say courageously at the congress and will keep their pledge. They will keep aloft and carry forward the revolutionary impetus of the masses, will consolidate the all-sided achievements of this year, which is the first year of the new five-year plan.

KORBECI, OTHERS ATTEND CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S COCKTAIL

AU031527 Tirana ATA in English 0858 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- On occasion of the National Day and the 30th anniversary of the "Granma" landing, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Carlos Alonso Moreno, gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on December 2.

Present were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the vice minister of health service, Luftulla Ceka, and other guests.

Present were also heads of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ALBANIANS IN BULGARIA GREET ALIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051643 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 86 p 3

[Cable to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Albanians resident in Bulgaria -- date not given]

[Text] We, Albanians resident in Albania, gathered together in our embassy in Sofia, on the occasion of the national days of 28 and 29 November and the 42d anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland from foreign invaders, would like to use this occasion to send our best greetings to you and all our brothers in Albania. Although far away from our fatherland for a long time, our hearts and minds have never been divided from it. Results and achievements in various fields of the life of the fatherland delight us and make us proud. We are convinced that in the future too our fatherland will become daily more lovely, and will achieve even greater successes.

May our fatherland live as long as the mountains, and blossom forth every day.

Long life to you, Comrade Ramiz, in the service of the cause of the fatherland and of socialism.

CARCANI, PRESIDIUUM RECEIVE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Bulgarian Chairman Atanasov

AU051649 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec p 3

[Cable to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution and the liberation of Albania, in the name of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in my own name, I send to you and the fraternal Albanian people most sincere greetings and best wishes for success in the building of socialism.

I express the trust that relations to the mutual benefit of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop in the future too, in the interests of our two friendly peoples, of peace and social progress.

SFRY President Mikulic

AU051651 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec p 3

[Cable to Adil Carcani, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY -- date not given]

[Text] Excellency: We ask you to accept, on the occasion of the national day of your country, my greetings and congratulations, with best wishes for the mutual development of mutual cooperation and for the well-being of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Hungarian Presidential Council

AU051719 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 86 p 3

[Cable to the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we send you our best wishes and congratulations. The People's Republic of Hungary will strive in the future to develop relations between our two countries and peoples, in all fields, to the benefit of socialism and peace.

In the name of the Hungarian working people, we wish to Albanian people, who are building socialism, new successes on the day of the 42d anniversary of their liberation.

TANCHEV ENDS KUWAIT VISIT, GRANTS INTERVIEW

JN081948 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 6 Dec 86 p 4

[Interview with Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian State Council first deputy chairman, by correspondent Yahya Hamzah in Kuwait -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Hamzah] What are your impressions of your visit to Kuwait? What were the most prominent results attained during your meetings with his highness the amir, the heir apparent, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, and ranking Kuwait officials, whether on the level of bilateral relations or on issues of mutual interest?

[Tanchev] This is my second visit to Kuwait. I am happy to say that our relations with this friendly country are based on mutual respect, reciprocal interests, and noninterference in domestic affairs. [passage omitted]

I can say that our meetings with his highness the amir, his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, and other Kuwaiti officials were held in a cordial and constructive atmosphere and demonstrated a similarity in viewpoints on the issues discussed. Our meetings also emphasized our common concern about mankind and enabled us to positively assess the development of the successful cooperation between our two countries and to show that there are many opportunities so far unused for promoting this cooperation in all fields, particularly in the economic field. [passage omitted]

[Hamzah] Let us now move from your country's relations with Kuwait to a broader perspective. Are there preliminary contacts with respect to establishing relations between Bulgaria and some Arab Gulf countries, particularly since Oman and the UAE have established diplomatic relations with the USSR?

[Tanchev] We have repeatedly stated our readiness to establish relations of this type. This is natural and stems from Bulgaria's principled policy to enhance world peace and promote cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their political system. In addition to this, everybody knows our country's support for just Arab causes and the warm feelings the Bulgarian people have for the Arab people, including people in the Arab Gulf region.

I believe all the conditions exist for establishing diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Gulf. Contacts and mutual cooperation and understanding have also existed between Bulgaria and Kuwait for many years and are a splendid model in this respect.

[Hamzah] U.S.-Iranian secret contacts and the supply of weapons to Iran recently led to an exacerbation of tension in the Gulf and to the intensification of the war between Iran and Iraq. What is your country's stand on the Gulf war?

[Tanchev] The current intricate international state of affairs foreshadow a perilous transformation of local conflicts into regional and even comprehensive conflicts. We share the concern of peace-loving forces in the world over the escalation of the bloody and meaningless conflict between Iraq and Iran.

For this reason, our country firmly supports the end of military operations and the settlement of controversial issues between the two neighbor countries through peaceful negotiations. [paragraph continues]

No matter what the results of the military operations are, the two countries will be the only losers. The facts also show that the forces which pay benefit from this conflict; these forces are Israel and those supporting it.

[Hamzah] It is a well-known fact you have close relations with Iraq. Why then does your cooperation with it not comprise supplying it with the weapons needed for confronting the Iranian aggression against its territory? What is your opinion of the Iranian intransigence toward all peace initiatives for ending the war?

[Tanchev] My answer to this question is connected to my answer to the previous question, and I believe I have answered the greater part of the question. As for Iraq, we are cooperating with it in all fields, including political, economic, and cultural fields. There are scores of projects which were implemented or are currently under implementation within the framework of the close cooperation which exists between us, and the Iraqi people and command highly value the results of this cooperation.

[Hamzah] Some press reports say Bulgaria allows Jews to emigrate to Israel or that it is on the verge of taking such a step. How true is this, and do you not believe it will affect your good relations with Arab countries?

[Tanchev, smiling] These press reports make me laugh. I do not know what the sources of this information are. I would like to mention here that these rumors will cause astonishment in Bulgaria. As far as I know, not a single Bulgarian citizen of Jewish origin has applied to the State Council over the past 20 or 30 years to emigrate to either Israel or to any other country. These rumors undoubtedly aim at harming Bulgaria's reputation and its good relations with Arab countries.

[Hamzah] There are other rumors and reports, particularly recently, about the possibility of resuming Israel Soviet relations and Israel started saying that other socialist countries will also resume relations with Israel. What do you have to say to this? Is there any real intention to do this or do you have specific conditions for resuming these relations?

[Tanchev] We severed our diplomatic relations with Israel as a result of the war of aggression which it carried out in 1967 and which led to the occupation of Arab territories. There is no question that the causes for the severance of diplomatic relations continue to exist and that the Israeli aggression against Arab countries continues to take place. Israel continues to occupy the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Arab Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, and southern Lebanon, and the Palestinian people are still expelled from their land and deprived of their legitimate national rights, such as their right to self-determination and establishing an independent state on their soil.

Israel also continues to encourage disputes in Lebanon and to fan their flames. Israeli measures of aggression against its Arab neighbors and the inhabitants of the occupied territories have become a daily occurrence. From this premise, we do not believe that the circumstances are appropriate for resuming diplomatic relations with Israel. I would like to add these rumors are part of the campaign seeking to distort the principled and sincere stands of the USSR and Bulgaria, as well as the stands of other socialist countries, on the Middle East issue.

[Hamzah] With respect to the proposal for convening an international conference for settling the Middle East problem, how, in your opinion, can this be achieved in light of the intransigence of Israel, which does not agree to having the USSR participate in the conference or in efforts to settle this cause?

[Tanchev] Bulgaria has repeatedly stated that there would be no just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis unless Israel completely and unconditionally withdraws from Arab territories which were occupied in 1967, as well as acknowledging the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state on their soil, and securing the right of all countries in the region to live in peace and security.

From this premise, Bulgaria fully supports the Soviet Union's proposals on 29 July 1984 on convening an international conference to settle the Middle East problem with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States and all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. [passage omitted]

[Hamzah] What is the nature of your current relations with the PLO, your stand toward the Palestinian camps war in Lebanon, and your stand on the differences among the Palestinian revolution factions?

[Tanchev] Bulgaria and its people support the Palestinian people's just struggle. As I have already stated, we consider the PLO the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whose right to establish an independent state we fully support.

We are following the reports on the armed clashes between the Amal factions and the Palestinian fighters in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon with great anxiety. I have stated more than once that joint action among Syria, the Lebanese nationalist forces, the Palestinian resistance movement, and all the forces in the Arab world which are hostile to Zionism is an important factor for foiling the Israeli schemes, fully supported by the United States. These schemes seek to impose separate solutions on the Arab people with respect to settling the Middle East problem. We sincerely hope the clashes in Lebanon will stop as soon as possible, that differences will be solved through political solutions, and that the solution will be in the interest of the joint struggle against the Israeli aggression. [passage omitted]

[Hamzah] What about your relations with Egypt? Are they still within an economic framework or have they developed for the better on a political level?

[Tanchev] Our cooperation with Egypt following the resumption of diplomatic relations has been constantly developing and comprises new fields, especially since these relations are traditional ones and their temporary suspension was an anomalous matter. The two parties understood this fact and are now exerting efforts to compensate for the delay which took place.

[Hamzah] What is your stand on the issue of international terrorism?

[Tanchev] Bulgaria's stand on terrorism is firm and principled. Bulgaria vehemently rejects terrorism, which is an alien phenomenon in our society. We completely reject it as a policy and as a way of taking action. [passage omitted]

Are not the Israeli aggression and the measures to impose so-called sanctions against Libya and Syria, as well as against Angola, Mozambique, and Nicaragua, some of the manifestations of international terrorism? We also reject attempts to link a just national struggle to terrorism and attempts to depict the former as a form of terrorism.

Our country and the countries allied to it have repeatedly said they are ready to undertake constructive cooperation with other countries to eliminate this dangerous phenomenon. We call for abiding by international conventions and taking the necessary measures to eliminate any manifestation of terrorism in the world. That's why we support Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's proposal on forming an international committee to define the meaning of the expression terrorism.

[Hamzah] What is the reality regarding the issue of Bulgarian Muslims and what is your reply to Turkey's accusations to your country in this respect? Do Muslims in Bulgaria enjoy freedom of worship and are they subjected to any pressures? Why has this issue been raised only in Bulgaria and not in any other neighboring countries?

[Tanchev] There are Muslims in Bulgaria as well as followers of other religions. There is no problem or an issue about their status. Bulgarian Muslims enjoy complete freedom of worship and the accusations leveled against us by the country you have mentioned, that we are putting some kind of pressure on them, are refuted by the religious people themselves. [passage omitted]

It is not difficult to understand why this issue is being raised now. The real objective is not that of defending religion but that of defaming Bulgaria's reputation in the eyes of the Islamic world, particularly in the eyes of the friendly Arab people. [passage omitted]

BCP DAILY EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL INNOVATION

AU290530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "For a Creative, Innovative Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] The creation of a new ideological atmosphere is an urgent necessity and also a vital need in the comprehensive reorganization of social relations; it represents a basic trend in the party strategy adopted by the 13th BCP Congress. The perfection of ideological work for the sake of telling the truth about our achievements, about the problems and trends of our development, is incompatible with the application of outdated cliches in thought and actions and with a dogmatic and moralizing approach to the implementation of theory into practice. This does not mean a rediscovery of the alphabet of Marxist ideology in the analysis of social changes. The dialectics of life demand a critical approach, a revolutionary spirit, and an innovative approach in giving meaning to the positive experience we have accumulated and to the failures of the past; it means living with the pace of the immediate tasks in socialist construction. [passage omitted]

Numerous interesting letters are daily addressed to our editorial board, in which experience is shared and positive and negative examples are cited about the changes in our ideological atmosphere, and the readiness for an extensive dialogue on the role of man and the individual in implementing scientific-technical progress is manifested. [passage omitted]

The enthusiastic involvement and realistic approach which is evident in this dialogue means that there are no and there can be no "taboo" subjects, no uneasy questions, no half-answers, no careless skipping over of different points of view, because this causes indifference and distorts the image of the socialist system and its ideals.

The hopes put in the competitive election principle sometimes meet resistance dictated by various motivations, such as time-serving, passivity, and unwillingness for reform. This is why the concrete ideological stand must become an insurmountable barrier against stagnation, self-satisfaction, passivity, and the selfish unwillingness to conform with innovative changes. [passage omitted]

The new ideological atmosphere is increased under the conditions of a complicated, multifaceted, and exacerbated struggle against the ideas propagated by the bourgeois propaganda machine. The transformation of counterpropaganda activities into a main trend of ideological work with the working people has assumed particular importance. It is no longer sufficient to refute the assertions of the bourgeois institutions specializing in disinformation and in slandering, but to spread even better and more detailed and topical information on the historical advantages of socialism, on its peace-loving character, and on its struggle for a new type of international relations. Counterpropaganda must be organized as a permanent process; it must be intelligent and bold, precise, and militant. The efficiency of this aspect of ideological work directly depends upon an accurate acquaintance with public opinion and with the people's mood, with the people's emotions. Counterpropaganda is necessary as a factor of primary importance for the formation of a new thought, must conform with the forthcoming socioeconomic changes, and must be aimed at the further development of our society's ideological-political unity.

All peculiar features of the contemporary ideological situation demand a rethinking of the means, methods, and style of work on the journalists' front. [passage omitted]

The reorganization of our entire ideological work contains a powerful ideological potential, because it is directly linked to the stimulation of man's creative possibilities, to the brilliant development of the individual, and to the active participation of every citizen in national interests. The approach to innovation must be similar to that concerning any dynamic and multifaceted process. It must avoid ready-made recipes and prescriptions. The joint, creative efforts of every individual, of every workers collective, of every party organization, and of our entire public are necessary for the successful implementation of this process.

LIFE ALMOST 'BACK TO NORMAL' AFTER QUAKE

AU092017 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- The second day after the earthquake in the region of Strazhitsa in central Bulgaria has passed. Specialized groups, building materials, delivery vans and vehicles arrive there from the whole country. The people in the region work hard to restore the electric power distribution line. With the exception of a few villages the whole region has already been supplied with electricity. The water supply system has also been restored partially, informs a BTA correspondent from the zone of the earthquake.

Life gradually goes back to normal. All people are sheltered in warm places, accommodated in public buildings, railway coaches, family houses unaffected by the tremour. Cooked meals are being provided to all districts of Strazhitsa and the other villages in need. Highly qualified medical personnel take care of the health of the population, the medicines are free. The industrial enterprises in the region are resuming their normal operation.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and to Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of your country's national day -- the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR -- in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and personally in our own names, we send most cordial greetings and good wishes to the LPRP Central Committee, the Government of the LPDR, the fraternal Lao people, and to you personally.

During the past 11 years, the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, has achieved notable successes in building the new life and in defending the revolutionary achievements against the encroachments of imperialism and international reaction. The recently ended Fourth Congress of the LPRP marked out the tasks for the further comprehensive socioeconomic development of your native land and for the continuing improvement of the living standards of the Lao people.

The LPDR's peace-loving foreign policy, aimed at preserving and consolidating peace and comprehensive development of the friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, enjoys deserved authority and respect in the international arena. The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the constructive proposals of the three fraternal Indochinese countries -- Laos, the SRV, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

We are glad to note that the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our peoples and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and secured by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, are continuously developing, deepening and strengthening.

On the day of your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Lao people new, still greater successes in fulfilling the plans of the LPRP for building the new society, in the name of peace and progress in the world.

SPAIN SIGNS BILATERAL TRADE PROTOCOL 9 DEC

AU092048 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- Bulgarian and Spanish economists expressed their dissatisfaction with the bilateral trade relations despite their livening-up in the last four years. That is why the protocol of the Sixth Session of the Joint Commission for Trade, Industrial and Technological Cooperation, which was signed here today envisages broadening of the progressive forms of economic cooperation and joint marketing ventures. The most promising fields for cooperation are believed to be the mechanical engineering (machine-tools in particular), electronics, construction, the chemical industry and the biotechnologies.

The protocol stresses the need to activate the contacts between companies from the two countries. Their participation in fairs and other venues will be encouraged. The two countries' economists who gathered here believe that the trade exchange between Bulgaria and Spain can be increased further and that cooperation can be promoted in all fields of economic life.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 30 NOV-6 DEC

AU062130 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts monitored from 30 November through 6 December reports the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and the Committee for Culture, attended a meeting in Sofia of the organizing committee for the celebration in 1988 of the centennial of Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University (1000 GMT 1 December).

The following leaders were reported to have held traditional meetings on 4 December with the students and staff of higher educational establishments as part of the preparations for Bulgarian Student's Day, to be celebrated on 8 December (all reports in newscast at 2000 GMT on 4 December):

-- Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Angel Kunchev Higher Technical School in Ruse;

-- Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, held a meeting with the students and staff of the Higher Chemical Engineering Institute in Sofia;

-- Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Lenin Higher Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Institute in Sofia;

-- Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, held a meeting at Veliko Turnovo University;

-- Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, visited the Asen Zlatarov Higher Chemical Engineering Institute in Burgas;

-- Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, held a meeting with the students and staff of Sofia's Higher Medical Institute and the Medical Academy;

-- Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met the students and staff of the Vasil Kolarov Higher Agricultural Institute in Plovdiv;

-- Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Paisiy Khilendarski University in Plovdiv; and

-- Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Secretary, held a meeting at the Doycho Mikhaylov Teachers' Training Institute in Silistra.

The following leaders held similar traditional meetings with students on 5 December (all reported in newscast at 2030 GMT on 5 December):

-- Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met the students and staff of the Krastyu Sarafov Theatrical School in Sofia;

-- Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met the students of the pedagogical institute in Blagoevgrad;

-- Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, held a meeting at the Higher Architecture and Construction Institute in Sofia;

-- Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, met the students and staff of the higher electrical and mechanical engineering institute in Gabrovo;

-- Dimitur Stoyanov, besides attending the above-mentioned meeting on 4 December, met the students and teaching staff of the Georgi Dimitrov Higher Special School attached to the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs; and

-- Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting at the Karl Marx Higher Economic Institute in Sofia.

HUSAK, STROUGAL ATTEND FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD082147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Deputies of the Federal Assembly are discussing in Prague today at the third joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations the government bill on the state plan of the development of the national economy of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the meeting Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslov Hruskovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra; CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and other figures.

The government bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan was presented by Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. He stressed that in comparison with the Seventh 5-Year Plan the 17th CPCZ Congress set out for the Eighth 5-Year Plan a markedly more exacting program for economic and social development. The growth of national income from 11.3 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to 19 percent in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is the concrete expression of the policy of accelerating the intensification of the economy, high degree of effectiveness, quality and cost-efficiency. All-round intensification on the basis of the mobilization of creative forces in the scientific and research base, in technological development, the preparation of new production and in innovative activity as well as on the basis of utilizing the advantages of the international division of labor forms the backbone of the concept of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Svatopluk Potac characterized the tasks set in the Eighth 5-Year Plan in individual branches. In conclusion, he recommended that the Federal Assembly approve the submitted bill on the 5-Year plan and gave assurances that the federal government will take all necessary measures and create conditions for the successful fulfillment of the bill.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS DRAFT BUDGET

LD091402 Prague CTK in English 1235 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 9 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia's draft state budget for 1987 reflects the steady growth in the country's financial resources stemming from permanent economic growth, Federal Finance Minister Jaromir Zak said today.

Jaromir Zak was giving an expose on the 1987 draft budget of the Czechoslovak Federation at the third joint session of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

The 1968 results create prerequisites for balance in the budgetary economy throughout 1987. However, it is evident that budget incomes from higher effectiveness and the overall contributions from production will be somewhat lower than expected. From the point of view of tasks in 1987 this means that higher demands will be placed on the creation of financial resources in some branches.

The draft state budgets of the federation and the two republics, and budgets of national committees for 1986 envisage incomes and spendings at a total of 381,900 million crowns, i.e. 4.8 percent more than in 1986. Balance of incomes and requirements are secured in harmony with the law on the 8th Five-Year Plan, Jaromir Zak said.

The finance minister went on to specify that 87 percent of budget incomes come from the socialist economy and 13 percent from taxes paid by the population. The 1987 draft state budget is based on increased financial contribution of economic organizations by 10.1 percent. Increased profit of economic organizations will be decisive for the increase in resources.

The biggest part of budgetary spendings -- over 45 percent -- is earmarked for non-investment spendings on social security, education, health care, culture and other services and activity for the population. Investment and non-investment subsidies to economic organizations are to amount to 16 percent of spendings. The state budget also counts with spendings on the development of science and technology, defence and security of the state, and the fulfillment of other tasks.

The 1987 state budget secures means for the realization of intentions in the living standard sphere, Jaromir Zak continued.

Non-investment spendings on social services and activity for the population are to rise, compared with 1986, by 7,100 millions crowns to a total of 172,800 million crowns. These means are to go to some new tasks connected, for instance, with the introduction of electronics in education, health and other programs. This will bring spendings on education up by 2.5 percent, health care 5.3 percent, and spendings on culture also by 5.3 percent.

The federal finance minister spoke about other intentions of the financial policy. Financial instruments must primarily influence acceleration of the process of intensification, assertion of the interests of the whole society, bigger independence of economic organizations and their increased responsibility for the final results. A number of new measures will be tested from next year in a comprehensive experiment of increased independence and responsibility of economic organizations for efficient development. Rules concerning financial and economic instruments in foreign trade will be adapted from the beginning of 1987 to raise the interest of the economic sphere in the fulfillment and surpassing of tasks and in maximum contribution to the balance of payments of the state.

Jaromir Zak stressed the significance attached to the program of gradual cuts in subsidies to enterprises which have lost their economic justification, subsidies concealing bad economy and low effectiveness and distorting the real economic results of enterprises.

The problem of economic losses of some organizations must be solved more energetically. Steps must be taken to limit possibilities of passive making up for losses by redistribution of financial means which has a bad influence on the interest of enterprises with efficient economy to further improve their results.

Jaromir Zak mentioned losses of some organizations in the sphere of public catering and services, and spoke about the need to rationalize the system of economy, including the creation of material and legal prerequisites for broader individual working activity.

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly unanimously passed the government bill on the 1987 state budget of the federation.

Assembly Approves Economic Plan

LD100049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly had a session in Prague today, immediately after the joint meeting of the two chambers. It promulgated the law on the state plan of development of the national economy of Czechoslovakia for the years 1986-1990 and the law on the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for next year.

It further discussed and acknowledged a report on the fulfillment of the legislative program of the federal government this year and the main directions of further improving socialist legislature after the 17th party congress. It also approved the plan of the main tasks of the Federal Assembly and its organs, including the plans of foreign contacts for next year.

The Federal Assembly will pay attention to strengthening socialist legality, developing socialist democracy, strengthening the rights and duties of citizens, as well as their social security. Through its foreign political activity and international contacts, it will contribute toward implementing Czechoslovak foreign policy.

GOTTWALD INVOKED TO ENCOURAGE PARTY PURITY

AU302102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Jarmila Houfova commentary in the "Mirror of the Week" column: "He Is Living in Us -- Capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] Sometimes even events in the distant past can be reflected in our present life, to an extent which makes them an inseparable part of this life. Thus, it is that such events have also determined the nature of our Saturday reflection. Yes, I have in mind the Gottwald anniversary, to which our party and our society have devoted extraordinary attention. The festivities culminated on [20 November] with a solemn meeting in the National Theater in Prague, where Comrade Gustav Husak appraised Klement Gottwald's life work in a speech showing Gottwald's topical significance for today. Undoubtedly, the anniversary provides many of us with an opportunity to ponder in what way Gottwald is living in us, and how; in what way our party's revolutionary history is linked with the present; what we are taking over from the rich legacy of our predecessors for our own activity; and what we are developing under new conditions and situations.

The attitude toward the past, toward history, toward the progressive personalities of our history, toward the leading figures of the workers movement, this attitude is not merely affection for the old, not mere piety; it is a quite topical attitude -- provided, of course, that we want to learn, and do learn, from history, provided that we are willing to take over all that has proved good, provided that we are willing to learn from errors. The attitude toward the present and the future is also an attitude toward the past. This thought filled me when I was reading every line devoted to K1 Gottwald's anniversary. Because his biography is simultaneously the life history of our party, of our people, a part of our own history.

Gottwald always knew that the party would be strong not only because of its doctrine and its program, but also through its links with the people; that it would be all the stronger, the more it would live the people's life, defend their interests, and understand their needs. [paragraph continues]

And even though the party's history also includes tendencies to narrow its ranks in a sectarian way and to uphold an attitude of supremacy, the Gottwald slogan "Face the Masses" put an end to such tendencies.

Gottwald knew very well that the party cannot be without the masses. And it is no coincidence that after the crisis-ridden years 1968-69, under new conditions charged with new and topical contents, the new leadership of our party again raised that Gottwald slogan and projected it into its policy, into its everyday activity. Those difficult, post-crisis times tell many young people nothing because they did not live through those days of immense political struggle, when the party was again being formed and when it was winning the trust of the masses and again tightening its links with the people. But we should also not regard those days as an episode of the past, which need no longer be recalled. No, one must not forget them.

The documents of the 17th congress express urgent thoughts on how the party must always continue winning the people's trust under new conditions and in new situations and winning them for our goals; how it must know the people's needs, their mentality; and how it must be firmly linked with the people.

We will never be working in unchangeable, absolutely identical conditions; society will always be uniting, and the party joining forces with the people for new tasks, when formulating new goals or resolving newly arising conflicts. Today, for instance, we reflect on how best to activate and mobilize what we call the human factor, make it adequate to the needs of the present times; on how to expand and deepen our democracy so that millions of people would increasingly, and more and more efficiently, join in the actual process of management and administration. Simply, it is a new understanding of our task in a new situation. And this task can be accomplished exactly by applying the "Gottwald In Us" slogan. On the other hand, it would be insincere not to concede -- and the congress spoke about this, too -- that we have a lot of formalism in our life; that certain functionaries of public administration maintain an insensitive attitude toward the working people; and that certain people abuse their positions.

Deplorably, this, too, is in a way an old-new problem -- to maintain the purity of the party, to get rid of fellow-travelers and of those who abuse its good name. In August 1945 Comrade Gottwald said that instances are known, and not even isolated ones, of certain comrades succumbing to temptation and abusing their function. "This is a phenomenon which made the old social democratic party fail as a workers party:..." WE ALL, REGARDLESS OF MERITS WON IN THE PAST, MUST OPPOSE ALL THOSE WHO COULD SUCCUMB -- EVEN PUBLICLY, IF THIS SHOULD PROVE NECESSARY; WE MUST DO THIS AS A LESSON TO OTHERS, AND ALSO IN ORDER TO PROVE THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONTINUES TO REMAIN THE PARTY OF CLEAN HANDS EVEN IF IT IS THE GOVERNMENT PARTY. THINK OF THE PARTY'S PURITY -- THE PARTY'S MORAL PURITY, AND PURSUIT OF CORRECT POLICY -- THIS, COMRADES, IS THE GREATEST CAPITAL, AND WE MUST NOT SQUANDER THIS CAPITAL. BUT I THINK THAT WE WILL NOT SQUANDER IT."

Gottwald is in us; he is in those who devotedly serve the working people, who fulfill his revolutionary legacy, despite all troubles and difficulties.

WRITER URGES DEBATE ON CZECH-SLOVAK TENSIONS

AU010832 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Jaroslav Cejka, chief editor of KMEN, a Czech literary weekly: "Breathing Common Air"]

[Excerpts] The year 1968, which we rightly recall as a year of crisis, was not only a year of mistakes. It was also, aside from other things, the year of a new constitutional arrangement of Czechoslovakia, of the federal setup. This was not just a bureaucratic act; the new constitutional arrangement also entailed changes in the management of the economy of the Czech lands and Slovakia. [passage omitted] Naturally connected with this was a new upsurge of investment activity in Slovakia. But did we always, and everywhere, interpret this upsurge correctly and in due course, did we popularize it? I do not think so. Otherwise there would not be these sudden but with the passing of time ever more palpably growing feelings of a certain jealousy and complex of inferiority in the Czech lands. I do not say that I am on the factory floor all the time, but as a writer and journalist I do peek into all kinds of industrial and agricultural enterprises from time to time and I would be lying if I said that I only rarely come across such sentiments there. During the official party of various visits and excursions, workers and technicians proudly speak of their partnership relations or cooperation with Slovak partners, and at the unofficial party they complain that one production program or another has been transferred to Slovakia or about some Slovak investment in their sector for which their plant, enterprise, or cooperative has been calling for years but to no avail. I ask: Is it really unavoidable that such sentiments arise? Why are there no detailed discussions among rank-and-file party members, and in the public in general, about problems of investment policy? And, to avoid addressing my questions to the vacuum of our era, I ask my peers and comrades: Why do we not write about these issues more often and more competently? In journalism and in fiction? After all, the theme of Czechoslovak mutuality, of the shared -- and only possible -- existence of Czechs and Slovaks in a single state, is a greater rarity in our literature and in our arts than a white-tailed eagle on our rivers. [passage omitted]

HOFFMANN TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN TV DELEGATION

LD081751 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 8 (CTK) -- Talks continued here today between delegations of the Sandinist Congress of Workers (CST), led by General Secretary Lucio Jimenez, and the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by Chairmen Karel Hoffmann.

The Nicaraguan guests, who came to Czechoslovakia on December 3, said at the talks that U.S. pressure on Nicaragua has grown stronger especially in recent days, and highly appreciated the solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the struggle of Nicaraguan workers against imperialist aggression.

Karel Hoffmann emphasized that Czechoslovak trade unionist denounce efforts of imperialist forces to reverse the progressive development in Nicaragua and welcome the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government for a political solution of all problems. He assured the guests that the Czechoslovak working people would continue supporting the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of revolutionary achievements.

The two delegations discussed possibilities of further cooperation between Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan trade unions and exchanged views on the international trade union activity.

Karel Hoffmann handed to Lucio Jimenez a letter from the Central Trade Union Council Secretariat, saying that another delivery of material aid to Nicaraguan trade unionists has been prepared.

LEADERS GREET LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU051221 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegrams to Laos"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent Kaysone Phomvihane, Central Committee general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and Phoumi Vonvichit, acting LPDR president, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the LPDR national holiday:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR we send you, the LPRP Central Committee, and the Lao Government and people ardent comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name.

The victory of the national democratic revolution and the proclamation of the LPDR were the culmination of many years of the Lao nation's revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence. Thanks to that victory, the Lao people, led by their LPRP, were able to embark on the path of building a new and socially just society.

We in the CSSR feel sincere respect for the results that are being achieved by the LPDR working people, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states and with the fraternal countries of Indochina, in building the foundations of the socialist society and in the defense and consolidation of revolutionary achievements and of the independence and sovereignty of their fatherland. We highly appraise and support the efforts made by Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to transform Southeast Asia into a region of stability and peaceful cooperation and to consolidate peace and security in the world.

We state with gratification that the ties of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and states have achieved a high level and are developing in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the LPDR. We will do everything possible to make them continue to deepen on the well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the people of both countries and of the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

On this significant day we wish you, dear comrades, and all fraternal Lao people many successes in the realization of the exacting tasks set by your party's fourth congress, in the common struggle for the cause of peace, socialism, and progress.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, has sent Sisomphon Lovansai, LPRP Central Committee Politburo member and acting chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council, a congratulatory telegram on the LPDR's national holiday.

On the same occasion a congratulatory telegram was sent by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Phoun Thao Sipaseut, LPDR deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH SRV -- Vietnam -- A Czechoslovak-Vietnamese intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-1990 was signed today in Hanoi. An integral part of the document is a specific program of scientific and technical cooperation for that period. The main areas of the cooperation stem from the most important aims of the state plans for the development of science and technology in both countries. Frantisek Brom, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, who is heading our delegation, was received today in Hanoi by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 29 Nov 86 LD]

JAKES RECEIVES SOVIET SCIENTIST -- Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today the chief scientist from the Economic Institute of the USSR Academy of Science, Vladlen Krivosheyev. They exchanged views on the structural changes in the economy and further direction of cooperation between the two countries in primary economic research. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD]

SED'S SIEBER MEETS WITH CPC DELEGATION

LD090134 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee director of the International Relations Department, had a friendly talk today with a delegation of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [CPC]. The delegation, which is headed by Li Shuzheng, is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to discuss how relations between the SED and the CPC can be developed and deepened. A relevant agreement was signed by the general secretaries of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Hu Yaobang, in October in China.

SED'S MUELLER SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH FLN

LD032359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Algiers, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The signing of an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the National Liberation Front [FLN] for 1987 and 1988 in Algiers today marked the end of the talks between delegations of the two parties. The document was signed by Gerhard Mueller, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk SED Executive, and by Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat in charge of foreign relations.

In the agreement, the two sides express their determination to extend their friendly relations and to work together for the preservation of peace and for progress in the world. They support mutually advantageous cooperation to strengthen the front against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The two delegations assess the results of their talks as an important step for fulfilling the agreements reached with Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and FLN secretary general, in Algiers during Erich Honecker's 1984 visit. They serve the further consolidation of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The SED delegation today observed a minute's silence at the monument to the martyrs of the liberation struggle in commemoration of the heroes of the war of independence. In the crypt under the eternal flame, Gerhard Mueller signed the golden book of the memorial.

LEADERS GREET LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051159 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have addressed congratulations to the party-state leadership in Vientiane on the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting LPDR president; and to Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the LPDR Supreme People's Council, reads as follows:

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council, Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, and of the GDR people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Council, and to the entire Lao people, the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 11th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

Under LPRP leadership, the fraternal Lao people are implementing with creative vigor and energy the trend-setting decisions of the fourth party congress, which have ushered in a new stage of socialist construction in your country.

We are able to note with satisfaction that, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the friendship between our parties, states and peoples is developing successfully. Rest assured that the GDR will also in the future do all it can in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation to constantly deepen the close fraternal relations for the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of consolidating peace and strengthening socialism.

Dear comrades, we wish you new successes, good health, and creative vigor in your responsible activities.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee

Willi Stoph
Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Horst Sindermann
President of the GDR People's Chamber.

HONECKER CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

LD081858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR Council of State met in Berlin on 8 December under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and Council of State chairman.

On the agenda was a report on the experiences of the Cottbus Bezirk assembly on realizing 11th SED Congress resolutions given by Irma Uschkamp, chairperson of the Bezirk Council. The report vividly confirms the observation made at the third session of the SED Central Committee that the 11th SED Congress resolutions determine the everyday working life and rhythm in the GDR cities and villages. In the coal and energy bezirk, new deeds and creative initiatives to implement the economic strategy and thus strengthen socialism and the safeguarding of peace were also triggered off. Through numerous examples, it is shown in the report how, under the broad inclusion of the workers, through the common work of people's representations in enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions; increasingly better use is made of each area's opportunities for performance growth and the well-being of the citizens.

In the discussion, Erich Honecker stressed the great responsibility of the local people's representatives and their organs for fulfilling the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

The experiences available from Cottbus and other bezirke confirm that for the locally-managed sectors, as well, the objective is to link the advantages of socialism still more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. "We are convinced", Erich Honecker said, "that the local people's representations will continue to help, while fully looking after their rights and duties, to implement with comprehensive intensification, the introduction of modern technologies in conjunction with the rationalization and better use of capital assets. Not only good individual examples, but lasting top performances guided by the highest standards of the republics are the measure of all things." The Council of State chairman emphasized the need to promote stronger than ever before the initiatives of the production cooperatives of the artisans, private artisan, and service enterprises. He referred to the indivisible connection between economic performance development, improvement of the working and living conditions, and the further shaping of the socialist democracy. The active help of citizens and their inclusion in the decision-making process in local affairs are an inexhaustible source of strength in tackling these forward-looking tasks.

The Council of State also noted approvingly the report of the bezirk assembly and thanked the deputies and citizens of Cottbus Bezirk for their work. It decreed that excerpts from the report should be conveyed to the deputies of all bezirk and kreis assemblies in the GDR with the recommendation that the experiences contained therein be used to further the implementation of the tasks within their own sphere of responsibility.

The Council of State also dealt with a report of the GDR Supreme Court on tasks to direct lawyers toward fulfilling 11th SED Congress resolutions. The report stresses that the community-related work of the courts, as well as the participation of the workers in the realization of socialist justice promotes their willingness to share responsibility in enterprises and residential areas for law, order, and discipline. "Law and order and the certainty of the law are among the great achievements of the GDR people," Erich Honecker emphasized. "To strengthen them steadily is of great importance to increasing the relationship of trust among the party, state, and people, and for the further development of the socialist relations between individuals."

The Council of State endorsed the report after a detailed discussion and recommended that the president of the Supreme Court use it within the Supreme Court's administrative organs, and that the directors of the bezirk courts use it to further training in judiciary and legal interpretation. In conclusion, the Council of State confirmed the schedule for its activities in the first half year of 1987.

KESSLER AT POLITICAL MEETING OF DEFENSE MINISTRY

LD082125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- The main requirement, to safeguard peace and avert the danger of a nuclear inferno, was stressed at the latest meeting in Warsaw of the committee of defense ministers, and by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Politburo member and defense minister, who said this today at a joint session of the staff of the Defense Ministry and Secretariat of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army (NVA).

Tasks for the NVA and GDR border troops arising from the third session of the SED Central Committee at the end of November were the focus of the discussion.

The objective, it was said, is to increasingly develop and broaden the creativity, commitment, and initiatives of all Army members and border troops in the socialist competition movement to consistently guarantee the fighting strength, combat readiness, and readiness for action at the requisite level when faced with the dangers arising from the course of confrontation and the arms drive by the governing circles of the United States and NATO. Thus, the country's soldiers would meet the demand raised at the latest SED Central Committee plenum to carry out high achievements for the benefit of the people and for peace. First reactions to the meeting from the troops and the Navy have expressed the broad consensus to the SED's domestic and foreign policy.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES -- Berlin -- At a funeral service of the SED Central Committee on Monday, family, comrades-in-arms and friends paid their last respects to Prof Dr Hans Koch, Central Committee member. The funeral guests in the hall of the Berlin-Friedrichsfelde central cemetery included Prof Dr Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, delegations from the People's Chamber and the Council of Ministers, and numerous other public figures. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD]

TISCH VISITS MINERS -- Harry Tisch, FDGB chairman, today visited the SDAG [Sowjetisch-Deutsche Aktiengesellschaft] Wismut miners in the Aue mining enterprise. In conversations with the working people, he asked about working and living conditions and about new competition plans. The miners reported that this year physical difficulties had been reduced with the aid of science and technology for hundreds of colleagues. Accident-free work went hand-in-hand with a substantial rise in productivity. The miners gave assurance that the close interrelation between strong socialism and stable peace was always in their minds. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 4 Dec 86 LD]

ADN-SUNA PROTOCOL -- Berlin -- A contract concerning cooperation between ADN and SUNA, the Sudanese news agency, was concluded in Berlin on Friday. Guenter Poetschke, general director of ADN and Dr al-Tayyib Al-Hajj al-'Atiyah, general director of SUNA, also signed a working protocol for the next 2 years. The agreements are aimed at a comprehensive exchange of news and photographs. On the same day, Dr al-Atiyah was received for a discussion by Dr. Heinz-Dieter Winter, the deputy minister for foreign affairs. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1838 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD]

'RELEVANT AUTHORITIES' INVESTIGATING 'MURDER'

LD101138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] In Budapest the funeral of 52-year-old taxi driver Sandor Lukacsi, who was murdered, has taken place. The two people suspected of the crime have been detained. The relevant authorities are continuing their investigation.

ENVOY IN VIENNA TALKS ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD051318 Budapest MTI in English 1210 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 5 (MTI) -- Hungary respects the fundamental human rights, state-church relations are settled and include no issues that cannot be solved to mutual satisfaction, Ambassador Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna follow-up conference, said in his contribution to the Friday plenary session. He stated:

'Today, for the first time in Hungarian history, churches have equal rights. Their everyday practice denies the statements that they lay less emphasis on religious work. Churches in Hungary can be compared with the western churches in any field, including church-going, religious instruction and publications.'

The ambassador spoke of the significance of the extensive international relations and activity of the Hungarian churches, which have considerably contributed to the preservation of the achievements of detente. Hungary highly appreciates the relations between Hungarian churches operating in the country and abroad, and the major contribution of churches to the fostering of Hungarian identity, cultural heritage, and mother tongue, as a third of Hungarians are a dispersion living in the neighbouring or more remote countries.

The Hungarian ambassador indicated that the Hungarian delegation would also address the issue of national minorities in the conference.

FINANCIAL RESTRUCTURING CREATES 3 NEW BANKS

LD091524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The new financial institutes to be formed as a result of the restructuring of the banking system will begin operation as joint stock companies. Some of the shares have been bought by the state, and the rest have been purchased by Hungarian enterprises.

This was announced by Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi at a meeting with the central leadership of the branch trade union. He stressed that the modernization of the banking system was intended to increase the role of monetary and credit policy. Three new commercial banks are to be set up for this purpose: The Hungarian Credit Bank, the National Bank of Credit and Commerce, and the Budapest Credit and Development Bank.

GDR'S WEIZ SIGNS SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT, DEPARTS

LD09030 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and minister for science and technology, visited Hungary on December 8-9, at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

At the talks, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Herbert Weiz evaluated the state of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and the GDR in the spirit of targets formulated at the highest level and prime ministerial meetings between the two countries, and revised the tasks ahead. The sides informed each other about resolutions passed at the recent sessions of the central committees of the two parties, with particular attention to tasks related to technical-scientific development.

The sides exchanged views about implementation of tasks arising from the CMEA complex Programme for Technical-Scientific Cooperation Until the Year 2000. In this context the deputy prime ministers took a stand for experts to work out concrete contracts on the basis of which the concerned Hungarian and GDR institutions and companies could develop their cooperation.

Pal Tetenyi and Herbert Weiz signed the programme of Priority Tasks of Technical-Scientific Cooperation for the Period 1986-1990, Tuesday in Budapest. At talks the sides also approved a new document regulating cooperation between companies and institutions.

Herbert Weiz met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Herbert Weiz and his party left Budapest Tuesday.

MARJAI RECEIVES SFRY MINISTERS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD031632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, today received Aleksandar Donev, federal secretary for market, prices and general economic affairs in Yugoslavia, who is in Hungary on a 2-day visit at the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltan Juhar. In an open and friendly atmosphere views were exchanged about the ways of expanding bilateral cooperation.

Aleksandar Donev and Zoltan Juhar signed a trade protocol. Donev is expected to meet Yugoslav businessmen working in Hungary tomorrow.

GROSZ MEETS VISITING MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

LD091903 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Ulaanbaator Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by First Secretary Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, member of the Political Committee, arrived in Budapest Tuesday at the invitation of the Budapest Party Committee.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

Later in the day the delegation laid a wreath on the memorial of people's power heroes in Koztarsasag Square, and held talks at the Budapest Party Committee with Karoly Grosz and the party committee secretaries on the cooperation of Mongolian and Hungarian Communists and the possibilities of further development.

MSZMP'S OVARI OPENS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE

AU290553 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Nov 86 p 5

[Unattributed report on a speech delivered by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat, at the Eighth National Conference of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (MSZBT) held in the Parliament's Congress Room on 22 November in Budapest: "Miklos Ovari Speech" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Miklos Ovari began his speech by conveying the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee and the good wishes of General Secretary Janos Kadar. He referred in his speech to the fact that the life of our nation has always been truly reflected in Hungarian-Soviet relations during our people's history. Since 1917, our relationship has also expressed /the approach to social progress/. The Great October Socialist Revolution provided an example and support to Hungarian workers, landless peasants, and the soldiers suffering the bitterness of war. In 1919, the Hungarian Republic of Soviets considered Soviet Russia as its example and natural ally. In World War II, the victories of the Soviet Army brought our nation freedom, enabled liberation, and allowed the people to make an independent decision on their own historical path. For the first time in history, our homeland has a powerful ally and friend that is a pillar of our country's independence and the nation's security.

Referring to socialist construction, he said that the Soviet Union is our country's most important trading partner. Scientific and technological cooperation which has been developed in important fields is very important for our economic progress. He emphasized that today's central issue is the revival of our economic development. In this respect, the 13th party congress and the recent Central Committee session set out a difficult task. /It is not a question of more work, but better, more efficient, more expedient, and more initiatory work at a higher level/. This requires technology and a change of not only the economic structure, but of the way of thinking as well. If we want to achieve progress, we must accelerate our economic development. If we want to begin our economic revival and boost socialist construction in Hungary, we must mobilize all our forces and resources. The mobilization of forces includes the very important task of better utilizing the great possibilities lying in Hungarian-Soviet economic relations.

Miklos Ovair emphasized the great interest in the Soviet Union and said that our people pay great attention to respect, and feel sympathy for the development of this friendly state. They highly appreciate the political courage that is shown in the CPSU's approach to the questions of social and economic progress, which is based on Leninist traditions. The success of the Soviet Union makes happy all who support social progress, because the acceleration of social and economic progress in the Soviet Union is not only important for the Soviet people, but for the progress of world socialism as well. We are convinced that all that is happening there will become /the engine of progress/ in socialist countries, thus including our homeland as well.

Of course, the matter of Hungarian-Soviet friendship is not exclusively and primarily a matter of the MSZBT. The alliance is the cardinal principle of the entire policy of cooperation, the MSZMP, and the Hungarian Government. This is the main trustee of friendship between the two peoples. Of course, other public organs also contribute to the fostering of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The importance of the MSZBT's work is based on the fact that the society is dealing with questions that are also the concern of our entire population. The society is a lively, popular movement. The party highly regards its work and relies on its activists' participation in fostering Hungarian-Soviet friendship, Miklos Ovari concluded.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051226 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Dec 86 p 3

["Hungarian Leaders' Telegram on the National Day of Laos"]

[Text] On the national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and to Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the LPDR's national day, the 11th anniversary of establishing the people's power, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and its Council of Ministers, we congratulate you, the LPRP's Central Committee, the LPDR's Council of Ministers, and the friendly Lao people. Our people appreciate the achievements obtained in the socialist transformation of the Lao society. We wish you success in fully implementing the resolutions of your party's recent Fourth Congress. We support the LPDR's resolute efforts to establish peace and security in the Southeast Asia region. We are convinced that our cooperation, based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, will also contribute to strengthening the friendship of our peoples in the future. On your national day we wish you and the friendly Lao people further successes in making your country prosper and serving the cause of socialism and peace.

U.S., HUNGARIAN ECONOMISTS FINISH TALKS

LD051842 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- A conference between Hungarian and American economists ended Friday in Budapest. Participants reviewed timely issues of Hungarian and American economy, its prospects, and discussed the probable tendencies of development of East-West economic relations and world economy.

The American delegation met Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

PATRIOTIC FRONT APPROVES RESOLUTION ON TASKS

LD082133 Budapest MTI in English 1946 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- At its session Monday in Budapest, the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front approved a standpoint about the resolution of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee session on November 19-20, and the tasks of the People's Front Movement. Among other things, the document stresses:

The National Council highly appreciates that the party requests and requires the joint support of the communists and non-party members in the implementation of the nation-building programme formulated at the 13th party congress and enacted with the 7th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990).

The many-sided experiences of the People's Front Movement correspond to the situation analysis of the Central Committee. The National Council recalled that the targets defined at the party congress were received with agreement by the majority of the citizens, and this was expressed at the general elections held last year, then at the 8th Congress of the Patriotic People's Front. This national consensus and support has and continues to accompany the efforts, and measures, emerging today in the interest of the common goals, and the initial results yielded by them. At the same time, the National Council also perceives that there are obstacles in the way of nearing the common targets, and that the most important of these are our own weaknesses, the shortcoming of management, unjustified delays, arrears, the lack of agreement with respect to the prospects of development.

These obstacles, and the ensuing deterioration of the economic situation disquiet the Hungarian public and weaken confidence which sustains socialist consensus. Taking all these into consideration, the National Council supports the Central Committee in eliminating the obstacles in the way of economic development, in raising the standard and efficiency of management. In the establishment of the indispensable political, social, organizational and personal conditions. The body considers it correct and necessary for the tasks formulated in the current situation to be accompanied by a realistic conception with well-thought out social effects, and containing the perspectives, and by consistent implementation, a practice that enforces the principles of independence and responsibility in all areas.

According to the National Council, under the current difficult economic situation of Hungary the solution is not the abandonment of our targets, but the mobilization of all creative forces and will to realize the targets. It considers it necessary to create social dialogue about the desired and possible roads of social and economic development. It is of the opinion that the single practicable road on all levels of management and implementation is to develop democracy that encourages and supports competent and responsible work and initiatives, makes it possible to express and appropriately handle interests, and enforces rights and obligations and responsibility in harmony. This is the common interest of our country, including the workplaces, the families and citizens. The National Council calls on all citizens of the country for understanding and active support.

The National Council voices the commitment of the People's Front Movement to the consistent development of the renewal process, the furtherance of it, and for the development of a flexibly adapting and efficient economic management. It considers respect for efficient work that produces values, and the distribution of incomes in proportion with performances to be an important condition of our 1946 progress. Loose labour discipline, lack of organization, and losses caused by bad management should not be covered by the budget, while technical development that takes into consideration the natural and economic fundamentals of the country, and our technical and intellectual conditions, should be encouraged.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received Chiang Hai Ding, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Singapore to Hungary, who presented his credentials in Budapest Monday. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1428 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

OUTGOING SUDANESE AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received at a farewell visit 'Awad al-Karim Fadlalla, outgoing ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to Hungary, who has left Budapest for good. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1455 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

INCOMING U.S. AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received Mark Palmer, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Hungary, who presented his credentials in Budapest Monday. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

PRESS UNION FORMED -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Four Budapest newspaper publishing companies and the Hungarian news agency MTI have founded the Union of Hungarian Newspaper Publishers. The aim of the union is to represent, and coordinate, the common interests of the member companies, in harmony with the information policy goals and the national economic interests. Present at the founding session on Monday were State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, and Gyula Bereczky, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM CUBA -- Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- State Secretary Antal Kovacs, president of the National Office for Water Management, has returned from Havana. He had talks with Pedro Luis Dorticos, president of the Water Management Office of the Cuban Ministry of Construction, on the development of bilateral water management relations in Havana on November 24-28. The parties discussed current issues of Hungarian-Cuban technical-scientific cooperation in water management and signed the 1987-88 water-management working plan. The two countries' experts cooperate in the development of sewage purification technology, the use of sewage for irrigation and flood protection systems. Under the working plan Cuban experts will study the maintenance of drains and dykes, modern construction methods and the collection and processing data on hydrology. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1230 GMT 2 Dec 86 LD]

HAMORI TO LAOS -- Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- On Tuesday a Hungarian youth delegation headed by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, left for Vientiane on the invitation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Laos. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1342 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

OUTGOING PAKISTANI ENVOY -- Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received the farewell visit of Syed Ahmed Pasha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Hungary, who has left Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS KENNEDY'S WALESA VISIT

AU091553 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 9 (AFP) -- The Polish Government Tuesday rejected U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy's plans to visit former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and other unofficial opposition leaders at Christmas. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the visit was not convenient, but said that the Polish parliament would be ready to invite Mr. Kennedy on an official visit as part of its attempt to improve U.S.-Polish relations. Former underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak and aide Adam Michnik had invited Mr. Kennedy for a three-day visit starting December 22. The senator had hoped to give the two a 40,000 dollar grant from the Robert Kennedy Foundation, named after his brother, who was shot dead in 1968.

ORZECZOWSKI MEETS WITH LIBYAN COUNTERPART

LD092122 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 9 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski today held a talk with the chairman of the Libyan delegation to the 7th session of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Secretary of the General of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison [title as received] Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur. The ministers discussed and positively assessed the state of Polish-Libyan relations and the prospects of their development.

Hasan al-Maqhur and Marian Orzechowski also reviewed the international situation. They pointed to the increasing significance of the mobilization of all progressive forces in the defence of peace, security, sovereignty and independence of nations and against acts of imperialist aggression. They spoke in favour of a just solution to the conflicts in the Middle East on the basis of respect for the right of the Palestinian nation to self-determination and to create its own state. They condemned all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism. The Polish side once again confirmed its support for the activities of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in defence of its sovereignty against American aggression.

Both sides expressed appreciation for the initiatives of the Soviet Union and socialist countries aimed at halting the arms race and at disarmament, at preventing the militarization of space and protecting mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship which characterize Polish-Libyan relations.

TU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE UNION PLURALISM

AU261422 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Bar, chairman of the Building Workers Trade Union Federation, to Daniela Sielska: "Everyone Is Able To Find His Place" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sielska] Most recently we have heard many statements made by trade union functionaries on trade union pluralism. Why?

[Bar] In a way, we have been provoked by those who are clamoring for pluralism. While speaking of trade union pluralism, they actually seek political pluralism, which is quite a different kettle of fish. Our task is to unmask the true intentions behind such demands, which are obvious to anyone, including children. At one time, it was very fashionable to put forward various theories about setting up the social movement, which, to me, was tantamount to trying to set up a political party. We should bear in mind that every party wants to take over power, but that trade unions should not have such aspirations because defending and effectively representing the working people's interests are their proper tasks. That is why they should be satisfied with the organizational and programmatic pluralism that is present in the trade unions as they are now.

[Sielska] Could you explain your last statement?

[Bar] We have 132 national trade union federations. Personally, I think that this great variety of national federations is a kind of weakness and that we should create closer links among them in order to reduce this weakness. We should also try to understand why we have such a great victory of these federations. You see, the reason for this variety was to create new forms of activity and compromise solutions in order to enable trade unionism to attract people professing various views and to better express the interests of various communities. Every trade union federation has its own separate statute and its own program created and adopted by its members. And trade union membership can be claimed by just any worker, regardless of his political and religious views and regardless of the attitude he professed previously. [passage omitted]

[Sielska] You accept the existence of many national trade union organizations, but you question the need for different trade union organizations in the same plant. Why?

[Bar] The national trade union federations can be said to represent the individual branches of industry, and almost the entire trade union movement has been built on this principle. Do you really think that there is any need for individual plants to set up a number of branch representations? I think that this would be harmful under the present conditions. Past events showed us why. We remember how trade unions competed for new members, how the work forces were divided into friends and enemies, and how plants were full of intrigues, economic bidders, empty promises, and demagogic demands. Such conditions are the breeding ground for various demagogues and destructive critics. Do we now need them in our plants?

[Sielska] There is certainly no need for them, but do we not need criticism?

[Bar] What we now need most is peace and agreement among all workers in plants. As for criticism, I distinguish several shades of it. For example, I am against total negation if no positive alternative can be presented. Total negation is destructive and deals with effects without bothering about causes.

[Sielska] Actually, it is possible to call any bold criticism total negation, as we know from the past. Is it really necessary to spell out an entire diagnosis and all the methods of therapy before one is allowed to criticize the results of the decisions made by the authorities? Is this really necessary, especially in view of the fact that one often has only a partial knowledge of various facts?

[Bar] It is not, but I personally feel better when I know the causes of certain facts and the methods by which these facts can be remedied and if I participate in this remedy. [paragraph continues]

This is what I call a positive program, one that implies that its sponser accepts some responsibility for its realization. [passage omitted]

[Sielska] As a trade unionist, member of the leadership of the National Trade Union Accord, and delegate to the second conference, you know perfectly well that there are trade union organizations that fight for nothing and that kow-tow rather than anything else. Trade union members resent that.

[Bar] I would reverse this situation and would say that where trade union members are passive and indifferent, trade unions' performance is bad. After all, what can prevent these members from removing those functionaries who are bad trade unionists? And is it really impossible to compel the trade union administration and really supports these rights? Even if the trade union situation is drastic, drastic measures can be taken, including the dissolution of the trade union organizations and the setting up of a new one. All this is within the power of trade union members. After all, the trade union movement is supposed to serve trade unionists in line with the principles of our system. This is what this representation of workers, which was set up to defend their interests, is supposed to do. These commitments also include solicitude for the plants' production results and for the country's healthy economy. Whether trade unionism, as suggested by the so-called opposition would be able to discharge all these commitments is a debatable point. Personally, I think that it would not be able to discharge them.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES 5 DEC PRON MEETING

AU091512 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 6-7 Dec 86 PP 1, 2

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at a session of the PRON National Council in Warsaw on 5 December]

[Text] The State Council chairman expressed satisfaction with the possibility of attending the session, which is summing up an important period of PRON activity and, at the same time, establishing preparations for the next stage of activity due to be inaugurated by the Second PRON Congress. He stressed that national accord is a broad social base and a fundamental and permanent part of the far-reaching line of the PZPR and of all the signatories of the memorable PRON declaration. Today we understand better than ever before that socialist construction is a comprehensive, sometimes even a dramatically complicated, process, that it consists of many streams and phenomena, and that conflicts sometimes occur. This variety reflects the objective nature of our society and of its various strata and classes. The social landscape consists of complicated formations of converging interests. There are many differences here, sometimes fundamental ones. The past has bequeathed views, convictions, and motivations that were shaped during various historical periods and circumstances. Various kinds of vacillation and doubt make themselves felt, especially those caused by the crisis upheaval and sharp struggle at the beginning of the eighties. The mistake of hiding what is taking place beneath life's surface and proclaiming unity in those places where conditions for it are not ripe must never be repeated. However, we will continue our efforts to cover all social differences with a common denominator of accord in matters that are of decisive importance for Poland's socialist development, sovereignty, security, and peace.

Recalling the birth of PRON, W. Jaruzelski said that the idea of PRON was brought about by a desire to integrate society and prevent people from going astray, and prevent a loss of manpower and talent. We are a long way away from suffering illusions. After all, there is still an antisocialist fringe which is fanatically trying to negate the Polish *raison d'etat*. [paragraph continues]

We hold an unequivocal stance: Whoever follows this road does so of his own free will and at his own risk. The greater the dangers to Poland's stability, development, and prestige, the longer this road will be. What is most important, W. Jaruzelski continued, is that there should be as few absentees from social life as possible; not because these people are not right, but because their absence is a kind of desertion from the constructive energy which Poland needs so much. Delay in participation along this road is a notorious quality of reactionary forces and fanatics belonging to "outdated structures" which, in the words of the poet "no miracle will bring back to life." This is clearly illustrated by past eras and the latest history.

W. Jaruzelski then said that despite all the subjective and objective obstacles, the idea of accord has taken root in the hearts and minds of our society and is gaining more and more supporters. This confirms the PRON program in social practice, the most important sphere. It is confirmed by the picture of Poland as seen by an objective, unbiased observer. It is also illustrated by the results of opinion polls and great events like the Sejm and people's council elections. Finally, the very numerous PRON initiatives and consultations and the various forms of social energy inspired by PRON bring honor to the movement and its sociopolitical doctrine.

Further in his speech, W. Jaruzelski said that PRON should set difficult questions, express doubts, and make sharp criticism. There is room inside it for "opposition" toward negative phenomena and ridiculous situations, against bureaucracy, and against distortions and weaknesses inside state mechanisms. This is not so that Poles may have their own "Hyde Park," but because criticism really is necessary, for it is often a sign of fresh thinking and may be a useful warning signal.

Stressing that consolidating PRON and perpetuating its place in society as the broadest platform of accord is a historical necessity, W. Jaruzelski indicated the need to seek, with determination, ways and means of bringing together people who still cannot see themselves as belonging to any existing structure but who are nevertheless ready to join in joint activity for the sake of national accord and in order to face present and future challenges. It is with this intention in mind, and out of a desire to continue and expand the policy of accord, that the idea to create a Social Consultative Council attached to the State Council has emerged. The realization of this initiative, which emerged during the 10th PZPR Congress, should be a source of satisfaction for PRON, W. Jaruzelski said. For it is a new shape to an idea which PRON has always supported, by means of the "Consensus" dialogue group, for example, or at other dialogue forums with other persons and groups who, despite their differences in outlook, are ready to help Poland with their constructive advice and criticism. That is why the Consultative Council will not compete with our multimillion-strong movement. I expect and sincerely wish it to be a new experimental way of expanding the joint search for dialogue and the joint platform of civic initiative and joint responsibility.

The principle of agreement to differ exists at all levels of PRON activity. Our movement already possesses its own very numerous activists, consisting of party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, intellectuals, workers, and farmers.

PRON's greatest achievement and its best contribution to stabilization, accord, and national rebirth is that it has rejected the false and catastrophic view about the pointlessness of its activity, won over broad sections of society, and made them join in energetic activity. Further reserves are inherent in the proper work of hundreds of social organizations and associations. To an increasing extent, PRON should be a forum of joint activity by all these bodies during the achievement of joint goals and tasks.

The correct selection, assessment, and advancement of cadres and activists in state bodies and public services is a matter of great importance. PRON should take greater part in seeking the best job candidates, and at the same time, more nonparty people than before should be selected. PRON should recommend them for positions that suit their attitudes and capabilities. PRON's opinions should be heard by the appropriate political and state bodies with all due attention.

Referring to the talks during the session, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the period leading up to the Second PRON Congress will be hard-working and difficult. We are faced with a lot of difficult work and many tasks. The changes taking place in Poland mark the road we are to follow. Their complete realization depends on people, on fuller participation in the increasingly rich infrastructure of socialist democracy. Participation in PRON is a social and patriotic challenge, W. Jaruzelski said. It does not vest one with formal authority and provide one with a burst of applause. But it does give a feeling of a well-performed duty toward one's fatherland. Perhaps this is a mighty word, but I am convinced that this is the kind of just assessment that history will make of our movement and of all those who joined its ranks so boldly and at such a difficult time.

Right now we must make the best use of the pregress period by means of concrete activity, making sure that it is socially effective.

It would be weakness to make estimates and generalizations. The movement's strength should lie in an increasingly full satisfaction of the social need to speak openly and, most of all, energetically and effectively inspire and achieve socially important objectives and tasks.

Our society still contains huge reserves of ideas and energy. Full mobilizing them and making the best use of them for the sake of economic development, as well as for the sake of improving social life, educating the young generation, and encouraging the rule of law, is a particularly important task facing PRON today. W. Jaruzelski wished for a successful performance of this task and, at the same time, in connection with the approaching new year, wished that 1987 be a successful year for Poland.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES SOCIAL SECURITY

AU091510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Dec pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 5 December the Council of Ministers examined health care for the population. It discussed a program of action to improve the country's level of hygiene, proposed new rules behind the functioning of the health service and social security, and a new bill on social care.

Despite increased controls and sanctions, the country's hygiene situation is not satisfactory. A tangible improvement is only possible with active support from society. The above program, worked out by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, is in the shape of a detailed schedule of tasks for individual bodies and institutions concerning national hygiene. This will permit a clearer definition of responsibility. The program proposes control operations on the one hand, and broad health education on the other.

Next, the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with proposed changes to the functioning of the health service, worked out by an interministerial team, and with long-term plans until the year 2000.

The proposals deal with basic health care in particular. People will be able to choose their doctor and dentist freely. It is planned to expand out-patient treatment by doctors in primary health care units, on an experimental basis at first. This will require a reorganization of and new charges for home visits.

The long-term plans include prevention programs concerning chronic non-contagious diseases and a reorganization of the work of hospitals and day clinics.

Further plans include improvements to society's health education, a greater prophylactic function of medicine, and the minimization of dangers at one's place of work. The long-term health care development plans call for greater social supervision of the work of the health service. Health and advisory councils, representing society's views, will influence the organization of new forms of health care.

Social care is discussed in a social care bill. The bill defines the objective and purposes of social care and of the bodies and institutions rendering it. Rules of conduct behind social care are specified. It is presumed that social welfare offices will be officially appointed and the profession of social worker given a legal definition.

The Council of Ministers approved the proposed solution and instructed that work on them be continued.

The session was attended by the voivodas of Bydgoszcz, Nowy Sacz, Opole, and Tarnobrzeg; and by the chairman of the 12th team of the Economic Reform Commission.

Discuss Sanitation

LD051941 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- The Council of Ministers met here today to discuss health protection of the population. Despite intensified inspection and repressive moves this country's sanitary state is unsatisfactory.

The frame programme worked out by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare formulates the scope of duties of particular bodies and institutions as far as Poland's sanitary state is concerned. This will make it possible to more effectively exact responsibility.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with proposals of changes in the functioning of health service next year and with long-range and final concepts till the year 2000.

Among next year's proposals, basic medical care has been given priority.

Both the long-range and final concepts provide for working out and implementing preventive programmes concerning chronic non-contagious diseases, and introducing new principles of work organization in hospitals and out-patients' clinics.

In the long run, namely till the year 2000, plans provide for new solutions designed to improve the conditions which influence society's health.

HONKISZ INTERVIEW ON VOIVODSHIP PARTY CADRES

AU290516 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Brigade General Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the PZPR Central Committee Cadre Department, conducted by Tomas Persidok: "The Composition of the Party Cadre" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Persidok] Comrade Director, much attention was devoted to party cadre policy during the PZPR accountability and election campaign at the voivodship level. As we know, the principles on which the policy is based were formulated by the 10th congress. Therefore, the discussions that took place at voivodship conferences did not deal with general principles but with the ways in which the principles that have already been established can be fully implemented. We can call the principles ones of rational and active management of cadres? By electing leadership cadres for PZPR voivodship committees, the conferences themselves provided practical examples of this form of cadre management. Would you please provide a general assessment of the cadre changes that occurred during the course of the conferences?

[Honkisz] The elections of first secretaries and other secretaries in all 49 voivodships were democratic in character and held in accordance with the electoral code and the principle of democratic centralism. They were conducted in accordance with new regulations that were established by the 10th congress. These regulations mention the need for broad consultation and approval of those elected and those empowered to elect. The results provide full confirmation of the political maturity of the aktiv, which treated the elections at the voivodship; echelon level with seriousness. There were no instances of unhealthy emotions and controversy surrounding candidates, as was sometimes the case in the past. The elections were held in an atmosphere of seriousness and full recognition of the vital importance of both general party and social interests and objectives.

The general principle of equal opportunity was observed and the best of the very best became members of the personnel leadership bodies.

The results of the elections to voivodship secretariats provide confirmation of the realization of 10th congress recommendations concerning the selection of cadres for leadership posts in the PZPR. The rest do, therefore, accord with the letter and spirit of the main principles of party cadre policy.

[Persidok] These principles mention the high demands placed on the party cadre, among other things. Does the PZPR leadership cadre that we have at the voivodship level fully meet the requirements of these principles?

[Honkisz] completely. The 10th congress program states that the party needs an ideological and competent apparatus. This requirement is being satisfied in a consistent fashion. The comrades who were elected as party authorities at the voivodship level stood out by virtue of their sociopolitical experience, their ideological and ethical attitudes, and their sound general knowledge. The changes that have taken place have also resulted in a useful flow of cadres between the party apparatus and cells of the state and economic apparatus. Many people who had hitherto served as voivodas, school inspectors, and directors of large enterprises were elected to the secretaries of voivodship committees.

It is not an exaggeration to say that one can easily place a higher level of demand on the voivodship cadre that has emerged from this accountability and election campaign, especially in view of the need to speed up the implementation of the decisions that were made at the party congress.

[Persidok] The party's open information policy, which is both a rule and a fact today, calls for more detailed questions and answers. How many of today's voivodship secretaries are new to their posts?

[Honkisz] The current accountability and election has affirmed the positive trend toward the stabilization of personnel at the voivodship committee first secretary level. About one-third of the department secretaries have changed. Eighty comrades have been elected for a second term and 59 for a third.

[Persidok] What professional and political qualifications does the voivodship leadership cadre possess?

[Honkisz] Their qualifications fully met the high requirements of party cadre policy. All the secretaries have completed higher education (Sorry: 4 will complete their studies this year), 2 comrade secretaries hold the title of professor, 6 that of doctor habilitatus, and 25 are doctors. Department secretaries include 46 agriculturalists, 38 economists, 35 engineers of various kinds, 21 political scientists, and 16 educators. Ninety percent of the comrades have completed degree courses or long-term programs at PZPR and CPSU party schools. Their experience in party activity is also important. Almost 90 percent of all voivodship secretaries have been party members for more than 15 years. Five comrades have more than 35 years of party activity behind them.

[Persidok] What about the age makeup of the voivodship cadre?

[Honkisz] There is evidence of a trend toward the "rejuvenation" of the cadre. Only eight comrade secretaries are over 56 years of age, compared with 17 during the previous term. More than 80 percent of the newly elected voivodship secretaries fall into the 30-50 age range. Comrades in the 41-45 age range constitute the predominant group (one-third of the total). Secretaries below the age of 40 comprise 21 percent of the total. Thus, one can speak about a young and educated voivodship cadre.

[Persidok] Are there any female secretaries?

[Honkisz] Yes, but a small number unfortunately. There are only three female department secretaries -- in Skierniewice, Walbrzych, and Gdansk. The 10th congress recommendations concerning this area are not being implemented.

[Persidok] What state and public functions do voivodship committee secretaries perform?

[Honkisz] As far as first secretaries are concerned, 22 of them are members of the Central Committee, 3 are PZPR Politburo candidate members, 17 are members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and 15 are Sejm deputies.

[Persidok] The PZPR accountability and election campaign is currently taking place at lower levels. [paragraph continues]

It is exceptionally important that the experience gained at the voivodship level be used during the next stage of the campaign. This leads me to ask the following and final question: What suggestions concerning cadre policy have emerged from the voivodship conferences?

[Honkisz] I think there is a particular need for the stabilization of the party cadre to continue. Elections of the leaderships of basic echelons should proceed in this spirit. During the course of the accountability and election campaign at the first echelon level, a level which is responsible for three-fourths of political cadre decisions, the idea that someone cannot be a bad leader and a good comrade and vice versa must gain wider acceptance. This is also important because we are now entering the second stage of the reform and its more active implementation is of key significance for our party. This is connected with cadre policy. Cadre policy in the town, neighborhood, commune, school, and workplace should not be treated as a game.

The tasks set by the 10th congress make it necessary to conduct a thorough and meticulous review of structures and posts. Cadres, their attitudes, and their achievements in the posts that they hold need to be conscientiously evaluated. These evaluations should serve as the basis for the planned flow and rotation of cadres. This is all the more necessary because although we have many cadres, it is difficult to find good cadres.

The increasing range and complexity of the problems that we must deal with, in keeping with 10th congress resolutions, create great demands in the field of improving the party cadre's professional and political qualifications. Improvement in this field -- the framework for such a process was set out in the "main principles of PZPR cadre policy" and the PZPR Central Committee Politburo resolution of 6 May 1986 -- ought to be treated with great seriousness and responsibility. The PZPR Academy of Social Sciences and voivodship and intervoivodship party schools have an important role to play in this area. We should also make full use of the opportunities offered us by our Soviet comrades in the form of courses of study and exchange training schemes in their own schools. Finally, we must emphasize -- this extends beyond the scope of the organizational framework somewhat -- the need to step up the ideological and educational work that party echelons and organizations constantly conduct with leadership cadres and with the directors of enterprises and institutions in particular.

The high level of requirements I mentioned is binding on the entire party cadre and all those who are involved in implementing the responsible PZPR policy that was formulated at the 10th congress.

[Persidok] Thank you.

CATHOLIC ACTIVISTS HOLD CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD092351 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 9 -- The deputies circle of the Polish Union of Lay Catholics PZKS organized a consultative meeting of lay Roman Catholic activists at the Sejm (parliament) devoted to the role of the milieu of the social-Catholic movement against the background of the current issues of the nation and state. The meeting was presided over by chairman of the circle, Deputy Zbigniew Zielinski.

In searching for roads leading to an authentic agreement and cooperation of all citizens in People's Poland one should assume that this will not be brought about through discussion about differences.

It is, however, completely possible if one adopts a stance of duty for the common good, that is the motherland, while preserving loyalty to one's world outlook, the meeting stressed.

The participants in the meeting discussed issues tied with the continuation of the development of democratic institutions of the political system and the difficulties tied with their functioning in local links. At the same time, they stated that ever better conditions for the activity of lay Catholics in public life were being created.

Participation in representative bodies, the Sejm, the Socio-Economic Council, people's councils of various levels and in links of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON should be used more extensively to present the opinions, proposals and stances of lay Catholics on significant issues which make up a complex picture of the difficult Polish reality.

BEARERS OF ANTI-ALCOHOL BANNER CHARGED, FINED

AU010850 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 23 Nov 86 p 4

[Unsigned report: "Sobriety"]

[Text] At the end of October the Court of Appeal upheld the sentences passed on the participants in the anti-alcoholic pickets organized by the "Sobriety" Fraternity. All the pickets were charged under Article 63a, Paragraph 1, of the Penal Code in that they had publicly displayed banners without official permission. The purpose of this display was to inform the public about the Polish Episcopate's appeal last August to refrain from drinking alcohol. Pickets were posted in front of five liquor shops in Warsaw. (Similar pickets were also organized in other cities).

The original sentences upheld by the Court of Appeal were as follow: Malgorzata Berbecka Z10,000 fine or 20 days arrest; Ilona Cholewinska Z8,00 fine; Magdalena Goralska Z50,000 fine or 50 days arrest; Witalis Kozlowski Z20,000 fine or 40 days arrest; Marek Majewski Z50,000 fine or 50 days arrest; Eugeniusz Madej Z50,000 fine or 50 days arrest; Marcin Przybylowicz Z30,000 fine each on two counts or 60 days arrest; and Antonio Zamobrowski Z20,000 fine or 20 days arrest.

The nine defendants were thus fined to the tune of Z318,000 or to 420 days arrest. They will also have to bear the cost of their appeal to the tune of Z1,500 each.

MEN FINED FOR 'ILLEGAL PUBLICATION' ROLES

LD052116 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The citizens' Militia in Wroclaw, while checking a Polonez car, discovered 13,000 copies of illegal publications. For this offence, Franciszek Kocik, an employee of "Vita," a Wroclaw cooperative, appeared before a misdemeanor court. The court's verdict was a z50,000 fine, confiscation of the car, and public disclosure of the verdict.

Stanislaw Szyba, an employee of the State Higher Art College was sentencee to a Z50,000 fine for helping Franciszek Kocik with the publications.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ENVOY TO MOROCCO -- Rabat, Dec. 5 -- King Hassan II of Morocco received Polish Ambassador to Morocco Jozef Klasa in a farewell audience in connection with his ending his tour of duty to this country. The king voiced satisfaction over the present state of Polish-Moroccan relations. Asking Jozef Klasa to convey regards to President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Hassan II expressed his wish to broaden cooperation with Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN -- Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- The 5th session of the Polish-Spanish Mixed Commission for Cooperation in Science and Culture was held here today. The sides positively assessed the state and prospects of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries. A programme of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the years 1987-1989 was signed here today which envisages significant broadening of scientific cooperation, a number of cultural and artistic events to be held in the two countries on a reciprocal basis, cooperation of mass media and closer contacts between young Poles and Spaniards. The Spanish delegation led by director Gabriel Busquets Aparicio was received by Vice-Ministers: Of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast and of Culture and Art Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ENVOY -- Jakarta, Dec. 8 -- Poland's ambassador to Jakarta Czeslaw Muszalski presented his credentials to Governor-General of Papua New Guinea, Kingsford Dibela. He also met with Foreign Minister Legu Vagi and other officials who displayed interest in broadening comprehensive relations with Poland, above all in the economic field. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

FRG TV AGREEMENT -- Janusz Roszkowski, chairman of the Polish Radio and TV Committee, and Dieter Stolte, representative of the West German TV network ZDF have signed a long term cooperation agreement in TV. The agreement will make it possible to exchange programs and co-produce tv programs and films as well as exchange information about the life of the two countries. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

FISHING ACCORD WITH CANADA -- Warsaw, Dec 9 -- An agreement on cooperation in fishing between Poland and Canada for the coming years was signed here today in the office for maritime economy. Under the agreement, Polish catch in the Canadian fisheries are expected to reach 50,000 tonnes of fish annually. The signing of the agreement coincided with a visit of a Canadian delegation led by First Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Ocean Peter Meyboom that has come to Poland to get acquainted with the work of the Baltic and deep-sea fishing enterprise and the Gdynia-based Sea Fishing Institute. This year, Polish fishermen have caught some 30,000 tonnes of fish in Canadian fisheries. Poland also buys in Canada herring and mackerel for the home market. Deep-sea fishing cooperation between Poland and Canada has a many-year tradition and both sides come in favour of its development. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1922 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP CC PLENUM; AGENDA ADOPTED

AU091633 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the opening proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum. At the proposal of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, the plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. Draft Uniform National Plan on Socialist Romania's Socioeconomic Development for 1987;
2. Draft Plan on the Development of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration for 1987;
3. Draft Centralized Financial Plan of the National Economy and Draft State Budget for 1987; and
4. A Program Regarding Self-Administration and Self-Sufficiency to Ensure Proper Supplies of Agricultural Produce, Foodstuffs, and Industrial Consumer Goods for the People from 1 October 1986-30 September 1987.

The plenum proceedings are also attended by such guests as cadres from the party-state aktiv who are not members of the party Central Committee.

The plenum proceedings continue.

COMMISSION SESSION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU092005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1631 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- The 17th session [as received] of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation ended in Bucharest on Tuesday.

The sides highlighted the growing course of Romanian-Bulgarian economic ties and the deciding role of the understandings made during the top-level talks and meetings in their expansion and diversification. Fresh actions were discussed and agreed upon to further develop manifold cooperation and production specialization in machine building, metallurgy, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and other areas of joint interest, to boost the bilateral technical and scientific cooperation. Measures were also established for the growth and diversification of Romanian-Bulgarian trade.

The protocol of the session was signed by the commission's co-chairmen -- Dimitrie Ancuta, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

A protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and Bulgaria for 1987 was also signed.

OPREA RECEIVED BY AL-ASAD; JOINT SESSION ENDS

AU091949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- Messages were exchanged at top level during the call on the president of Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the positive course of the ties between the two countries, on the decisive contribution of the understandings covenanted at top level to the stimulation of the cooperation between the two peoples in all fields of common interest.

Stress was laid on the two countries' determination to work for the intensification of economic cooperation and the growth of commercial exchanges, in the spirit of the Romanian-Syrian understandings and accords.

Aspects of the international situation being approached special attention was paid to the developments in the Middle East, more particularly to the need for a comprehensive, negotiated settlement of the problems in the region, the Palestinian question included, through the setting up of a Palestinian independent state. The particular importance was stressed in context of intensified efforts to convene an international conference under the UN aegis in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the area.

President Hafiz al-Asad underscored the appreciation enjoyed by Romania's stand, more particularly by President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to a political, negotiated resolution of the Middle East conflict, by the Romanian head of state's initiatives and actions aimed at building a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the region and worldwide.

The seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation was held in Damascus over December 6-7.

On the occasion Gheorghe Oprea had interviews and talks with Prime Minister 'Abdar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Minister Salim Yasin, as well as with the ministers of economy and foreign trade, industry, petroleum and mineral wealth, transport, irrigation, and planning affairs.

DELEGATE AT CSCE SPEAKS ON MEDITERRANEAN ISSUES

AU092006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1502 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES, 09/12/1986 -- Taking the floor during the debates conducted within the working group on questions related to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean of the all-European meeting in Vienna the Romanian representative underscored Romania's contribution to the implementation of the provisions referring to the Mediterranean under the Helsinki Final Act and the document of the all-European conference in Madrid. The speaker referred to Romania's intense links of many sided collaboration with the Mediterranean countries that do not take part in the CSCE, as a palpable contribution to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and understanding among peoples.

The Romanian representative showed that, no matter how complicated, the numerous older or newer issues in the area could be solved only peacefully, through negotiations between the sides concerned.

In that context, the Romanian president's proposal for the calling of an international conference to solve the Middle East issues was reiterated.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS WORKING PEOPLE'S PLENUM

AU091359 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1306 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- The National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance gathered in plenum on Tuesday, December 9.

Taking their seats in the presidium together with President Nicolae Ceausescu were the members of the National Council of Working People.

President were also full and alternate members of the executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government.

Participating in the proceedings as invited guests were first secretaries in charge of economic affairs who are not members of the National Council of Working People, cadres holding responsible posts in industry, research, design and the financing-banking system, party and state activists, activists of mass and public organizations.

The plenary meeting discussed a report on the fulfilment of the national socioeconomic development plan in the eleven months of 1986 and measures for the attainment of all plan indicators, more particularly physical production, export deliveries, productivity and investment, as well as the draft national plan for economic and social development in industry, construction, transport and goods circulation in 1987, the draft centralized plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for next year.

Before the proceedings in plenum, the documents in the agenda were debated within the councils by branches and areas of activity.

Expressing their full approval of the documents submitted to the plenary meeting for debate, the participants showed that the provisions under the national plan for economic and social development in 1987 fully accorded with the requirements for ensuring Romania's steady progress, for the intensive development of all the branches of the national economy.

The debates highlighted the full adhesion of the working people throughout the country to the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, firmly and consistently promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the Romanian people's unflinching will to work unswervingly for the country's continuous socioeconomic growth, the strengthening of its independence and sovereignty, its ever more powerful assertion among the nations of the world.

The plenum unanimously adopted the documents in the agenda.

The participants also adopted the resolution and call of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance.

At the end of the proceedings, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Working People, made a speech.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CP STUDENT PLENUM

AU061622 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1411 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1986 -- On December 6 Bucharest hosted a plenary meeting of the Council of the Union of the Communist Student Associations [CSA] in Romania, that debated the political and educative activity carried out by the students. The plenum endorsed measures to improve the political and educative work of the CSA bodies and organizations as well as the organization and operation of the student social complexes.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of the Communist Youth, participated in and took the floor at the plenary meeting.

SPY CASE CITED TO SPUR VIGILANCE AMONG PEOPLE

AU011118 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 26 Nov 86 p 5

[Olimpian Ungherea article: "The Law and Rigors of Our Society -- Road Without Return"]

[Excerpts] A quiet, luxury apartment. [passage omitted] Maria I. is dressed up, ready to go out. It is Sunday. She is alone yet she has a date somewhere at the other end of the big metropolis. She has to go, it is a must. She has a forced smile at this thought. She has to go. The road she takes to these meetings is a one-way road. [passage omitted]

For a long time Maria has wished for just such an apartment. Now she has gotten it. In fact, she has had it for some years now. [passage omitted] However, Maria's ambition has outstripped her capabilities and the means offered by her position as chief adviser in a foreign trade enterprise. "Relations, that is what I need!" Maria I. said, prompted by a burning desire. Thus she met -- not at all accidentally -- "Rimar M.", the representative of a foreign trade company in Bucharest. [passage omitted]

Jewelry, cigarettes, and then expensive liquors and later cash, and thus the price was settled bluntly, with brutality as in any market of betrayal. Maria I., chief adviser in a foreign trade enterprise was selling secret information. "Rimar M." was buying it. [passage omitted]

Outside fall, dishevelled and cold, is sweeping a long train of leaves and gossamer. It is cold. "Biting sunshine," Maria smiles recalling something from her childhood long since gone. She puts on her coat, places the envelope with the secret information for Mr "Rimar" into her purse and leaves to meet him.

That was their last meeting in the market of betrayal. [passage omitted]

I feel the need to search for questions and answers outside the severe and precise page of a penal file in which I note these revealing sentences: "In exchange for certain material advantages from the foreign citizen "Rimar M.", the defendant Maria I. supplied him with secret state economic information and data with which she was familiar due to her job, and the divulging of which cause harm to our national economy."

How was that possible, you ask yourself, stupified when faced with these totally culpable facts. Did Maria I. have no colleagues? Did she have no professional chiefs? Did she have no family, no friends? Why did none of them ask the natural question: "How come that Maria has so much money?" This question would certainly have led to an obliging gesture.

The spirit of vigilance is eminently a civic, a patriotic spirit, that it is not just a declarative nature, but particularly of a factual, concrete nature turned into action.

Why then should we let ourselves be robbed and betrayed? Why should we ignore the deeds and life of a human being when his life and deeds turn into public danger? Should we wait for the state bodies to discover those who violate the law when we ourselves may sometimes not how they squeeze past us, skillfully and cunningly?

Since we all, shoulder to shoulder, are building and raising our homeland to the heights of successes and accomplishments, we all have the sacred mission to defend it.

In order to protect our homeland against bad people, predatory desires, and people who violate the law -- no matter who they are -- we must all form a common front to eradicate ill deeds. And what else is the betrayal of the homeland's interests than the most abominable ill deed?

I am pursuing a penal file accusing two people: Maria I. and "Rimar M." Documents, pictures, statements, official reports, expert's reports, confessions, and material evidence fully attesting to the condemnable deeds. "Rimar" and Maria have been arrested, tried, and sentenced to difficult years of detention. With their deeds they harmed not only a legal principle, but the very uprightness of the human condition. And I am thinking -- outside of all my other questions -- that the love that gives man this uprightness is, first and foremost, the love for the homeland.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ENVOY FROM BOTSWANA

AU091944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Tuesday, December 9, Gaothlaeste Utlwang Sankoloba Matlhabaphiri who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Botswana to Romania.

The reception was an opportunity for an exchange of friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Quett K.J. Masire.

The ambassador's speech highlighted the good relations between the two countries and showed that Botswana always enjoyed the Romanian people's active support in its fight for liberty, human dignity and decolonization of Africa. It also stated the wish to expand and deepen the relationship between Botswana and Romania, especially in the economy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's reply speech underscored the positive course of the relations between Romania and the Republic of Botswana and referred to the existing possibilities of further boosting the mutual advantageous relations particularly in the economy, technology and science and other areas of common interest, as well as internationally.

Socialist Romania was shown to have always expressed its support and solidarity with the fight of the African peoples for the dismantlement of colonialism, for the defence and strengthening of their national independence and free advance on the path of economic and social progress.

After receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed with Ambassador Gaothlaeste Utlwang Sankoloba Matlhabaphiri.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051042 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 86 p 5

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Lao party leader Kayson Phomvihan and Lao President Souphanouvong on the national holiday of Laos]

[Text] To Comrade Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane

On the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I want to extend, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, friendly greetings and warm congratulations to you, the LPRP, and to the Lao people.

The proclamation 11 years ago of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a memorable event in the history of the Lao people, crowned the struggle full of sacrifices waged for scores of years by the Lao people under LPRP leadership against colonialism and imperialist and for the country's independent development in keeping with its aspirations for freedom and progress.

The Romanian people are following with feelings of esteem and solidarity the sustained efforts the friendly Lao people are making to build a new life on the road to socialism and wish them fresh and important successes in implementing the decisions of the Fourth LPRP congress.

I want to express the conviction that through joint efforts Romanian-lao relations of friendship and cooperation will constantly develop to the benefit of our countries and peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation through the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

LCY DELEGATION LED BY RENOVICA DEPARTS FOR USSR

LD091436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade today for Moscow on an official, friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also in the delegation is Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Janez Zemljarić, member of the LCY Central Committee and FEC vice president; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Slobodan Milosevic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Tibor Salma, member of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, Deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others. Also present was Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade.

ORLANDIC GETS HONECKER, HUSAK LETTER FOR RENOVICA

LD051033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SFRY, and Ludek Kotaba, charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak embassy, who handed him a joint letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In the letter they discuss joint proposals by the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the area of disarmament, particularly as regards central Europe.

LCY: SOME EDITORIAL BOARDS A BOURGEOIS PLATFORM

LD082315 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Excerpt] How the public information media are fulfilling their social role was the main item on the agenda at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity. We have already informed you about it, but now we have a report by Sonja Badel from Belgrade:

[Badel] Just like all discussions at the commission's previous sessions, the discussion today did not question the activity of the public information media or the majority of journalists who make a great contribution to the efforts to implement the LCY policy and to overcome present socioeconomic problems.

Concern was, however, expressed over the fact that some of the editorial boards, particularly of the tabloids and youth papers, had become, despite frequent social criticism, a platform for the bourgeois right and other antisocialist forces.

Attention was drawn to the examples of anti-Yugoslav tendencies and local insularity in a section of the press, injularity evident in the practice of criticizing events in other localities while, for instance, remaining indifferent to nationalism in one's own environment. Attacks are being launched against the basic LC organizations and the LCY leaders, while the republican and provincial leaderships are proclaimed progressive.

It was, however, said that the problems affecting the public information media could not be separated from the whole set of socioeconomic circumstances that are often a determining factor in the public information media's realignment on the basis of either regional or nationalist affiliations. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, EMIGRATION

AU041213 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Nov 86 p 8

[M. Daci and G. Gojak report: "Without Divisions, Without Emigration"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 21 Nov -- The delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today adopted three important documents: the draft resolution on the development of the province next year; the report on the implementation of the measures for halting emigration in the first half of the year; and the analysis of the results achieved in associating labor and pooling resources between the economy of Kosovo and the economies of other parts of the country.

According to Dr. Jovan Bogicević, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, who made the introductory speech at the joint session of all three chambers, the plan for next year envisages an increase in the total output of the economy of 6.5 percent (9.3 percent in industry, 4 percent in agriculture, 3 percent in the construction industry, and 7.7 percent in communications). It is also envisaged that the rate of increase of exports will be 16 percent, investments about 11 percent, employment 5.2 percent, and productivity 1.5 percent. [passage omitted]

The delegates were also interested in the report about what has been done in the first 6 months on the implementation of assembly and other measures to halt emigration from Kosovo. Refik Agaj, member of the Executive Council, made the opening speech in which he spoke about everything that has been done as well as about what has not been done to halt the process of emigration.

According to Agaj, "real reasons for emigration are still not fully known," and, as time goes by, the problem of emigration is becoming a wider socioeconomic issue in the Yugoslav public and creates an atmosphere of and reasons for mistrust toward the progressive forces of Kosovo, particularly toward the Albanian nation for its insufficient involvement in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Speaking about the intensity of emigration, Agaj said that the intensity of emigration was the same in the last half of 1985 and the first half of 1986 as it was in the period immediately after the counterrevolution in 1982-84 because the annual average for those 2 years was 3,500 citizens. [passage omitted]

In their debate delegates spoke -- as did Refik Agaj in his introductory speech -- about the known reasons for emigration: direct and indirect pressures from Albanian nationalists and separatists on the Serb and Montenegrin population. [passage omitted]

Analyzing the results of the 5-year period achieved in the process of the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, delegates concluded that only modest results have been achieved and that there is an obvious mismatch between tenets and what has been achieved. In the period from 1981 to 1985, the associated labor organizations of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo signed 115 self-managing agreements with the associated labor organizations of the socialist republics and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; out of these, 30 were carried out. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO CONVENES SYMPOSIUM ON SELF-PROTECTION

LD042301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Pristina, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- A 2-day Yugoslav symposium on the situation and problems of the educational for all-people's defense and social self-protection and the possible directions for dealing with them is underway in the provincial center for all-people's defense and social self-protection of Kosovo in Ajvalija near Pristina. Lieutenant Colonel General Vojislav Mikic, assistant deputy federal secretary for national defense, is reported to have submitted a report on these problems.

During the first day of work, the representatives of all the republican and provincial secretarists for national defense presented the situation, problems, and plans for development of the centers of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as the conditions, ways, and possibilities of training cadres in these centers.

Lt Col Gen Vojislav Mikic is reported to have been received today by Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Fadilj Curanoli and Colonel Isa Krasnici.

SLOVENE YOUTH LEAGUE'S VIEWS 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD092209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with the announcement by the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Youth Federation on 2 December 1986, the Presidium of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ) today issued the following statement:

In the view of the Presidium of the SSOJ conference, some parts of the announcement by the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Youth Federation of 2 December regarding the SSOJ Presidium's stance on the recently launched initiative to introduce the practice of doing military service as a civilian raised -- in an unacceptable manner -- a number of issues which go beyond the debate on this particular issue conducted by the SSOJ Conference and its Presidium. The unacceptable factor was that the announcement questions the SSOJ Conference Presidium's right to adopt its own stand on individual issues raised by some organizations of the Socialist Youth League.

Without putting forward any evidence, the Presidium of the Slovene Youth Federation accuses the SSOJ Conference Presidium of "forum-like and formalist work," of "verbosity and sloganeering," and the like. Of particularly offensive nature is the view put forward in the announcement that by its "static attitude to [words indistinct] social problems is not in pace with the progressive forces in society, whose goal it is to change the society and, above all, to resolve social contradictions."

This kind of labelling raises the issue of the SSOJ Conference Presidium's legitimate right to realize its statutory role and the tasks assigned to it by the congress commitments. We are aware of the fact that in its work, the SSOJ is faced with a rather large number of difficulties, especially in its efforts to achieve unity within the youth organization. We are not trying to ignore problems of this nature, but in our view such major issues cannot be raised, let alone resolved, in such a manner. We find it particularly unacceptable that such an occasion was used to voice accusations of a general nature against the SSOJ Conference Presidium.

The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene League of Socialist Youth is being held responsible for such a reaction and views.

SLOVENE SAWP CONFERENCE ASSAILS VJESNIK ARTICLE

LD100057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference was acquainted today with the VJESNIK commentary of 3 December, entitled "View of Another Shore," which has given rise to different reactions in Slovenia and Italy.

Zeljko Jeglic, member of the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, said that the text harms not only the Slovene national community in Italy by casting doubt on its role in building good-neighborly relations, but it also harms our wider foreign political interests and strengthens the forces in the neighboring state that advocate a revision of interstate agreements, which have until now contributed to the positive development of relations. Such writing, Jeglic considers, also falls within the context of the idea that Slovenia is hampering relations with neighboring countries with its minority question and its concern for the parts of the Slovene nation which live outside the borders of their homeland.

"The article evoked great concern and anger among members of the Slovene national community in Italy, and met with unconcealed approval in the circles of the right-wing nationalists, that is anti-Slovene, anti-Yugoslav and anti-Isimo Italian circles, primarily because of the attitudes of the authors to the law on the global protection of Slovenes in Italy and to Yugoslavia's support for the struggle of the minority for the adoption of this law.

"I would not like to get involved in conjecture as to how such an article could arise, whether it was written with ill intent or whether it is a question of fundamental ignorance of reality," Jeglic said, and stressed that it is certainly in clear opposition to the principles accepted in the SAWPY and Croatian Socialist Alliance. [passage omitted]

The Slovene national community considers that this is a superficial and unprincipled article, which is all the more worrying because it has appeared at a sensitive moment in relations with neighboring countries, Jeglic said. According to Jeglic, "the article also evoked condemnation among Communists in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, where the provincial leadership considers that Stipetic has an unacceptable attitude toward protecting the minority and an unacceptable view of the role of the Italian Communist Party in Italian-Yugoslav relations."

This is the second time recently that right-wing nationalistic circles and newspapers in neighboring Italy and Austria have found direct "support" in public statements and articles in Yugoslavia, which are diametrically opposed to our accepted and declared political stands and which primarily damage us and our national community abroad. I am thinking, for example, Jeglic said, of the statement by delegate Dodik at the 13th LCY Congress, which was copiously used by the Carinthian Heimatdienst [Carinthian Fatherland Order], and of the latest article which appeared on 3 December in a prominent position in the Zagreb VJESNIK, under the heading "Views of Another Shore," signed by editor Radovan Stipetic, said Jeglic.

MACEDONIA LC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, IRREDENTISTS

AU041007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 86 p 3

[D. Nikolic and N. Batkoski Report: "The Plan Is for Work and No Wishes"]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 20 Nov -- The Macedonian LC Central Committee session, chaired by Jakov Lazaroski, discussed the realization of the economic policy in this and next year, the situation and incidents in the communes of Vinica, Kicevo, Tetovo, and Gostivar, the responsibility of Malaim Fajzi, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Azem Zulufcari, delegate in the SFRY Assembly, who attended a funeral in the village of Raven that turned into a manifestation of nationalism.

In his introductory speech about the ideopolitical matters in the realization of the socioeconomic development this and next year, Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Republican Executive Council, said that the socioeconomic development has been conducted in unfavorable conditions, due mainly to the inconsistent and incomplete implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. At the same time, there has been a lack of the necessary systemic prerequisites for a more successful solution to the disturbed material relations in social reproduction. [passage omitted]

Gogovski said that the increase in industrial production this year was 7.8 percent, considerably more than planned. [passage omitted]

Concluding the discussion on this topic, Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, said, among other things, that it was the stagnation in development, the grave economic crisis, and its consequences on the standard of living, and everything that has been achieved in these difficult conditions that convinced us that the only way out is by relying on one's own forces.

Lazaroski said that one must fundamentally change the existing methods of production and attitudes to work, that the market selection of those more successful in preference to those less successful must be accepted, that we must abandon the socialization of idleness and all those methods and measures that support those who are incapable, as well as the uneconomic use of social assets. The changes in the system are in fact directed toward preventing this kind of behavior. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion on the development on the republic next year, Aleksandar Varnaliev said that the proposed plan documents do not offer measures which would truly take the burden off the economy. Talking about the transformation of the fund for underdeveloped republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Dragoljub Stavrev said that some theses appearing in connection with this are not acceptable. For instance, it is claimed that the fund is an institution for help which is contrary to the view that the fund and other forms or compensations cause erratic development through an unregulated influence of market forces.

Mitre Trpenovski said that greater stimuli should be given to small businesses, while Vasko Kostojcinovski said that funds and investments should be directed toward large systems. [passage omitted]

Explaining the responsibility of Malaim Fejzi, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Azem Zulficari, delegate in the SFRY Assembly, for attending the nationalist funeral in the village of Ravan, Mihail Danev, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that the responsibility of the self-managing, social, and other public officials, particularly of the LC members, is much greater today.

Malaim Fejzi's and Azem Zulficari's demonstration of an extreme lack of alertness, inertness, and irresponsibility as well as their mere presence at the funeral and failure to obtain information about it, only suits irredentists. In the case of some individuals, this also means a direct collusion and solidarity with irredentists. This is why this kind of attitude has caused a wide and sharp condemnation of the public in the commune and the republic. [passage omitted]

Danev stated that the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee is proposing to the Central Committee that Malim Fejzi and Azem Zulficari be relieved of their duties. [passage omitted]

A decision regarding the responsibility of the two top officials had not been made by the Macedonian LC Central Committee before the publication of this paper. [passage omitted]

In the communes of Vinica, Kicevo, Tetovo, and Gostivar we have been confronting forces that operate contrary to the LC policy and the basis of our constitutional organization, forces that resist actions designed to eliminate the center of economic and political instability to retain their position and influence and push the LC aside and accuse it of being the main culprit for the worsening of the situation, said Mihail Danev, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory speech on the current ideopolitical situation in these communes. [passage omitted]

Talking about the situation in the commune of Kicevo, Danev stressed that the situation was particularly burdened by the activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists, illegal hostile activity which is connected with hostile emigrees, and by inconsistency in the application of legal sanctions against the protagonists of these activities.

Mihail Danev said that Albanian nationalism and irredentism were more present in the commune of Tetovo than in other communes, which in turn resulted in the worsening of intranational relations. This is basically the result of the insufficient and inefficient activity of the LC for a longer spell of time as well as of the inefficiency of the work of the entire political system in the commune. The events that have happened in this commune since the summer are clearly a public manifestation of the escalation and continuity in the work of Albanian nationalists. [passage omitted]

The following also took part in the morning discussions: Trajce Dzalev, Vanco Mladinov, Lambe Mihajlovski, Vajsel Ramizi, and others.

LC Punishes Officials

AU042012 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 22 November on pages 12-14 carries a 10,000-word report on the concluding portion of the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia in Skopje on 20 November.

It says that after a discussion, the Central Committee "took a vote by a show of hands and decided by a majority of votes that ideopolitical measure of last resort be invoked against Malaim Fejzi. A secret ballot was taken afterward, and by a majority of votes, Malaim Fejzi was relieved of his office as a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, as a member of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, and as a member of the Commission for LC Development and Cadre Policy of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia.

"The members of the Central Committee then relieved Azem Zulficari as a member of the Commission for LC Development and Cadre Policy of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia and adopted the proposal to initiate proceedings to recall Zulficari as a delegate to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, whose delegate basis is the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia. It was also recommended to the LC basic organization, of which Zulficari is a member, that it adopt an appropriate ideopolitical measure."

CROATIAN LC ON ECONOMIC PLANS FOR 1987

AU041942 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Nov 86 p 7

[S. Vranic report: "The Name of Crisis: Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 21 Nov -- A "radical turn" in conducting economic affairs needed in 1987 will remain only a wish if we continue to do things as before and if resolutions about socioeconomic development remain documents of unrealistic ambitions. The resolution, which lacks once again the more precise tenets for the motivation of every working person and citizen, and from which it is still unclear who is responsible, acts as a "peacemaking" document with hardly any links with the time and problems with which we live.

In a word, everything indicates that the resolution was made in the old way, which raises the question of who, after all, needs this kind of a document, because it is not clear how the development process will be stimulated, how significant changes in the economic system will be ensured, or from which centers support for the harmonization of the courses of social reproduction as well as the financial resources for the implementation of the announced measures will come.

These assessments were voiced today at the session of the Croatian LC Central Committee discussing ideopolitical matters in the realization of a medium-term plan and the basis of the SFRY resolutions for the SR of Croatia in 1987. [passage omitted]

The word "responsibility" was mentioned very often at today's session. Niko Jovic also spoke about it and said that in the last 7 to 8 years we have been blaming the system for the crisis and that in daily politics we do not regard anybody as responsible. [passage omitted]

Dr Tomislav Badovinac spoke about the economy's material position burdened by losses and said that while the losses made in Croatia constitute 30 percent of the total Yugoslav losses, this republic's contribution toward the national product amounts to only 20 percent. Losses incurred by the oil and power generating industries are a special problem in Croatia and cannot be solved by the subjective efforts of the working people but require certain changes in the economic system.

Talking about problems which we will face next year, Ante Markovic touched upon the problem of loss makers and said that we are too preoccupied with this problem, that the problem of loss-making organizations and how to help them has become the main preoccupation, instead of turning all our strength toward development. [passage omitted]

Concluding the discussion, Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that these differences in approach are normal and understandable and that it is good to talk about them when proposing plan documents, rather than after they have been adopted. [passage omitted]

LJUBLJANA REFERENDUM ON ECOLOGY ISSUE LOSES

AU040943 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 86 p 2

[Jovan Pjevic commentary: "Today Before Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] At a referendum the day before yesterday for the so-called ecological levy [samodoprinos], the Ljubljana people voted against solving problems of their social standard by paying levies, in contrast to the three earlier referendums in which they voted in favor of it. Out of approximately 240,000 voters, about 72 percent expressed their opinion. About 71,000 or about 31 percent of the total number of voters voted "in favor." The greatest participation of voters in the referendum was registered in the Vic commune, and the least (about 66 percent) in the Center commune. [passage omitted]

A "negative" outcome of the voting, however, showed that the citizens are dissatisfied with the present pace and manner of solving the burning issues of social development, and that they believe that a levy is not an adequate way for improving the existing and preventing new environment polluters and for constructing the communal and other economic infrastructure. In short, the Ljubljana people were convinced that these problems may and should be solved in another way, in a so-called systematic manner, through prices. [passage omitted]

The decision of the Ljubljana people was also influenced by the very extensive, systematic, and well thought-out propaganda carried out over several months, which was conducted from the very beginning, publicly and semipublicly, by individuals and various so-called ecology groups and "alternative movements." They even organized distributions of leaflets against the levy, published innumerable articles against it, and on the eve of the referendum personally agitated against it and tore down referendum posters and announcements.

However, what was essential for the final outcome was not the influence of this propaganda (which for the first time assumed such broad proportions and possessed all the opportunities for public activities), but, above all, underrating by the so-called organized subjective forces of this antipropaganda and the so-called extrasystematic political activities in general, as well as the lack of readiness (and probably inability, too) to confront such strivings and their protagonists directly, publicly, and with good arguments. [passage omitted]

"The alternative movement" very skillfully, and, one should admit, very successfully launched the assertion that levies cannot solve anything, and that ecological and similar problems should be solved in a systematic and most modern way. The leadership of the sociopolitical organizations, on the other hand, have been content to repeat stereotyped and unconvincing projects and calculations and generalized slogans about a "better future" which "depends on the outcome of the referendum." [passage omitted]

[Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 24 November on page 1 carries a 500-word report by Mojca Kaucic, "Rather Meager Participation," on the referendum in Ljubljana. She reports that "in all the communes, the activities of the Ecology Group attached to the City Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia which started on Friday continued today.

"More or less away from the polling stations, they distributed leaflets to citizens, calling on them to vote against the imposition of the levy." She also reports that "members of the Presidium of the SAWP City Conference at their session today also drew attention to the fact that the call to citizens and associated labor to decorate the city did not fall on fertile ground. Flags were put put only on a few private or commercial buildings, and the general feeling, spoiled by the rainy weather, did not show that anything special was going on in Ljubljana."

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH IRAQ -- Belgrade, Dec 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iraq exchanged goods and services to the value of some 613 million dollars in ten months this year. Yugoslav exports to that country reached 278.6 million dollars, a 31-per-cent rise on the same period last year. Compared with last year, the structure of Yugoslav exports to Iraq was considerably improved -- It consisted for the most part of machinery, equipment and semi-manufactures related to capital development work of Yugoslav enterprises in Iraq. The most significant capital development contracts in that market in 1986 were concluded by the Yugoslav enterprises Hidrogradnja and Energoinvest of Sarajevo Energoprojekt of Belgrade. Yugoslav and Iraqi enterprises cooperate successfully also in the domains of shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, rubber industry, textiles and foodstuffs industry. In terms of the volume of exchange, Iraq is still the leading Yugoslav partner among developing countries. Last year the two countries exchanged goods and services to the value of some 645 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]